The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV......NO. 7570. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

SPEAKER KERR TO ANNOUNCE THEM TO-DAY—MORRISON, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—MUCH SURPRISE AND SOME DISAPPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Speaker Kerr is still hard at work on the list of his committees, and is likely to consume most of the night in completing it. He was, therefore, unable to see the large number of distinguished callers who were anxious to know what positons had been assigned them or their friends upon the various committees, and hoped to be able to find out with some degree of certainty to-night. Of course there is a vast deal of speculation as to the result of the Speaker's labors so far, and there is quite a number of gentlemen disappointed, to use the mildest term possible, at the reported action of Mr. Kerr in disposing of them. There is likely to be a warm time among the Democracy if the committees are made up as is currently reported, and Mr. Kerr's aspirations, if he has any, for the Presidential nomination next year are in danger. It is claimed that the South and West have, in this matter, as in the election of the officers of the House and distribution of the patronage, gotten the lion's share; but the greater objection seems to be that they have been constructed for sectional and individual ends. For instance, the assigment of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, Mr. Kerr's best friend, to the head of the Ways and Means Committee, consequently the leadership of the House, does not strike the older members as within the range of propriety or precedent, but it is authoritatively stated to-night that, although Mr. Morrison has never served upon that committee, and has been only one term in Congress, he is to be so assigned. Samuel J. Randall gets the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, is to have the second place on the same committee. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, is to be Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, which is said to be constructed in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad job, or at least not hostile to it. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, not much of a lawyer, succeeds Gen. Butler as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Kerr's friends give as an excuse for the selection that it was the pressure of the Southern element for the place that made him prefer Knott to such lawyers as Sayler, of Ohio. Erastus Wells is to go on the Appropriations Committee, and be the Chairman of Public Buildings and Grounds.

It is given out this evening that S. S. Cox gets the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but what is to be done with Fernando Wood is not known or even surmised. He will take nothing unless Ways and Means. Mr. Cox and his friends are likely to make some trouble if he is not given the place, and it may be possible that the pressure will be brought to bear with sufficient strength to compel a change from Morrison to Cox before the committees are given out to-morrow. Mr. John R. Eden, of Illinois, is to have the Committee on War Claims, and A. H. Buckner, of Missouri, goes to the head of the Private Land Claims Committee. It seems definitely settled that Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, is to succeed Maynard as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Charles P. Thompson, of Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Butler's successor, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Elections. Mr. W. C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, gets the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, succeeds Mr. Frye as the head of the Joint Committee on Library, and Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, will have the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and possibly a place on the Judiciary. Between Mr. Holman and Mr. Frank Herefor, of West Virginia, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce rests. If Mr. Holman does not get it Mr. Herefor will, and if Mr. Holman does get it Mr. Herefor will be Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. It is said that Mr. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is to be Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and Mr. Foster, of Ohio, will probably be a member. Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, is named as Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

It is stated that within the past few days Mr. Holman has been taken largely into Mr. Kerr's confidence in making the committees, and that, in a great measure, to his influence the radical changes in the names previously announced are to be attributed. The Committee on Ways and Means will be composed of the following members, so it is positively stated; the list is strange enough, however, to seem improbable. Only three Republicans are assigned to it, which is unprecedented in unfairness, and it is to be hoped the information, which seems entirely trustworthy, may prove at fault: Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman; Wood, of New-York; Thomas, of Maryland; Tucker, of Virginia; Hill, of Georgia; Hancock, of Texas; Chapin, of Massachusetts; Blaine, of Maine; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Burchard, of Illinois. It will be further noticed that in the above list are two men, Morrison and Burchard, from the same State, which is unusual. Banning, of Ohio, is now positively stated to have been assigned to the head of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The dissatisfaction with the course of Mr. Kerr in forming his committees is already very great, and it may result in producing some changes in the assignments as now made, or cause the Speaker to withhold the announcements till after the holidays, that he may have more time to harmonize difficulties and prevent open rupture. Mr. Sayler, for instance, would either be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee or have a subordinate place on that committee, and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Revision of Laws. He is to have only the latter, and is very unhappy. There is a report with good foundation that Mr. Holman feels very much chagrined at the manner in which Mr. Kerr has finally decided to name his committees, and has withdrawn from any further conference in relation thereto. It seems certain that Mr. Holman will be Chairman of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Interior Department in addition to being second on Appropriations. This is to carry out a policy said to have been agreed upon to make up these committees on expenditures in the various departments with a view to investigating each department, and it is said that Mr. Holman will himself, at an early day after the recess, introduce a resolution calling for a number of investigations by these committees, giving each of them power to employ a clerk and stenographer and authority to send for persons and papers.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

CONGRESS WELL PLEASED WITH ITS EXCURSION, AND DISPOSED TO GRANT THE MILLION AND A HALF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The excursion of Congressmen to Philadelphia has caused the subject of an appropriation for the Centennial to be much discussed among the members. The tone is very favorable to granting the million and a half required, and there seems to be no doubt it will be voted. It is felt that the Exhibition is a national affair, and in the eyes of foreign powers the Government is responsible for its success or failure. Some opposition will be made, but the large majority are likely to think that Congress cannot afford to risk the good name of the country by refusing the appropriation.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

LEGAL POSITION OF MR. FERRY AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The resolution offered by Senator Edmonds on Friday, looking to the election of a President of the Senate after the recess, is much discussed privately. It is learned that in these discussions the leading lawyers among the Democrats agree in the opinion that Senator Ferry, by virtue of his election last session as Vice President *pro tempore*, is President of the Senate, and that he cannot be displaced. If Mr. Ferry should resign or absent himself from the chair there would be a vacancy. The Senate, however, cannot create a vacancy and elect some other person to take Mr. Ferry's position. This seems to be the probable conclusion of the inquiry which Mr. Edmunds' resolution will cause. It is considered that without regard to the legal questions such a conclusion would be in accord with sound public policy. If the Senate can elect another in place of Senator Ferry, it might elect a dozen different presiding officers as rapidly as the majority, for personal or other reasons, might vacillate. When the people have elected a Vice President they cannot undo that election if they afterward feel that when they cast their votes they viewed too lightly the importance of that act, and there is no reason why the Senate should have the power to review its choice for a similar office till a vacancy has occurred by death, resignation, or incapacity. As stated before, the resolution is not hostile to Senator Ferry, but is intended to settle definitely the very important question of law which has been raised.

CIVIL LAW PROPOSED FOR ALASKA.

A BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN OUR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—MEANS SUGGESTED FOR IMPROVING IT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, and late a special Commissioner of the Treasury Department, will appear before the Senate Committee on Territories next January with an argument relative to the propriety of enforcing civil law in the Territory of Alaska, and the withdrawal of the troops stationed there, who are utterly powerless to suppress the illicit whisky traffic now so prevalent, and the consequent, disorder, ruin, and destitution that will soon involve the natives of that country. Mr. Elliott thinks that the adoption of the Sargent bill, which was introduced last Tuesday and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, would relieve and complete the statutes of 1868, which are amply sufficient for the protection and interests of all our people who may see proper to identify themselves with the Territory, inasmuch as it would give Secretary Bristow the power to drive all the whisky smugglers out of Alaskan waters, and prohibit the use of fire-arms on the sea otter grounds. This would also give peace and protection to the natives, and is all the legislation as yet called for by the resources of Alaska. When more is wanted, in good reason, it could be asked for from Congress and would doubtless be granted. Mr. Elliott thinks that the people of Maine have just as much interest in Alaska as have those of Oregon or Washington Territory, and that the centralization of civil law and power with regard to that country should be vested in some absolutely impartial and unbiased hands like those of Congress and the President until the people of Alaska become numerous and important enough to organize and sustain a Territorial Government of their own. The statutes of 1868 provide for the punishment of all their violations by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of Oregon and Washington Territory over Alaska, and empower the civil officers created by these same statutes to arrest all offenders and take them down to regularly organized courts for trial, &c.

In this manner Mr. Elliott feels constrained to oppose the bill of Senator Mitchell, for he says that the creation of the county offices up there, as provided for by the provisions of that bill, will cause honest men who accept them to starve, or tempt them to become sharks in order to live, for it is simply impossible for them to live by their fees; and unless they are able to do as the natives do they will have to go begging, or, as most idle men do, turn their attention to mischief. Mr. Elliott states, that outside of Wrangell, a mining transfer station for the miners who pass up and down from the British Columbian gold fields on the Hickeen River, known as Cassiar, there are not over forty white persons in the whole length and breadth of Alaska, not counting the troops at Sitka. The presence of a revenue steamer along the coast would at once establish a means of communication between all the most important posts and native villagers in the Territory and give a sure and effective Governmental supervision, carrying the mails, &c., and be a certain means of suppressing the whisky trade, which is now unchecked.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO VOTE THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION—FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE—ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The guests of the Centennial authorities, who have returned from Philadelphia, express themselves as much gratified with the liberal manner in which they were entertained, both in the city and on the Exhibition grounds, and say their hopes of the success of the enterprise were much strengthened by being made acquainted with the progress of the work, the large amount of money already subscribed, and the interest manifested by foreign Governments, which have secured ample space for the exhibition of their respective products. In addition to promised support by the members of Congress who attended the banquet, many others have privately expressed their views to the same effect. So that it may now be safely stated that the $1,500,000 asked for by the commission will be appropriated by Congress in order to place the Exhibition beyond the possibility of failure.

The friends of Fitz John Porter say they have reasons for believing that the Executive authority will take no action on the request of Gen. Porter for a review of his case, he having been dismissed from the Army and excluded from holding any Federal office of profit or emolument in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial.

Last night a young man who had entered the National Theatre in an intoxicated condition, seated himself in the dress circle and soon fell into a profound slumber. When all the spectators had retired he slept on, none having thought of waking him. When he did open his eyes he found himself in darkness and alone. He attempted to make his way to the door, but in his bewildered state fell over the dress circle railing to the parquet below, a distance of about eighteen feet. His head struck one of the chairs, which laid open the flesh and inflicted a severe wound on the right side of his face just below the temple. He was also badly injured about the back and side. Three chairs were broken by his rapid descent. A carriage was procurred and he was taken to his home. The full extent of his injuries is not yet known, and it is supposed that several of his ribs are broken.

PARISIAN PICTURES.

THE WINTER SEASON.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE METROPOLIS—A REMINISCENCE—THE "CERCLE DES PATINEURS"—SKATING AND PIGEON-SHOOTING—A NEW RINK—HABITS OF THE COUNTRY—THE DEATH OF DEJAZET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875.

Winter is again upon us and seems bent upon making us appreciate the fact. Snow has been falling gently for the past four days, not heavily, but just enough to cover the ground and to render the air misty and disagreeable. For two days the cold has been intense and the thermometer unusually low for Paris. At first an attempt was made to clear the snow away, and the whole force of sweepers was called out for the work, but as the flakes continued to fall day after day this attempt was abandoned, and the sweepers are employed in scattering sand upon the sidewalks to render them less slippery. Several cart-loads of sand were thrown about the Opera last night for the benefit of the brilliant audience assembled for the second hearing of "Don Giovanni." The building seemed to be unusually well lighted, and the icy streets reflected the lights in a marvelous manner, producing a very pretty effect. At intervals the sweepers covered up the snow, which turned to ice in a few moments after it had fallen, in order to prevent accidents when the people left the Opera, for the Parisians have not forgotten the *verglas* of last year, when hundreds of accidents occurred.

A REMINISCENCE.

That was, indeed, a terrible time. Horses fell in the streets at every step, and the avenue of the Champs Elysées was full of wrecks. The people who left the theatres at midnight went down one after another on leaving, exactly like a row of bricks. The Police had to take off their boots for the purpose of rendering assistance, and the next day the journals gave nearly two columns of accidents. Such a sight I never before imagined, and am not surprised that efforts should be made to avoid its repetition. For the purpose the Director of Public Works laid in a large stock of sand, and now employs the army of sweepers in sanding the principal streets when the *verglas* is again feared. The idea is not a bad one, for it must be remembered that here everything has to be done by authority. Only a limited number of persons will sweep the snow away from their own doors, since they pay the city for doing this work, and why should they go to the trouble of sprinkling ashes upon the sidewalk when the Government makes them pay a heavy annual tax for keeping the sidewalks in order? This feeling is general, and nothing can be expected from individual initiative or exertion. From present appearances we are in for a severe Winter, but I must confess that like predictions have been made every year and the signs of the times have never failed to fail us. But this year we had an unusual emigration of wild geese southward, and for aught I can tell, that sign may be infallible. For an entire afternoon and night the air was darkened with flocks of geese coming down from the north to seek a Winter shelter in the solitudes of Central Africa. Several times during the night I was roused from sleep by the "honk" of these high-fliers, and lay dreaming of

"The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore;"

of hyperborean regions about the pole yet to be explored; of a few days' wild-goose shooting that I had years ago upon Anticosti Island, and particularly of the large expenditure for wood and coal, the necessity for which was being "honked" into my ears by these birds of omen. Thus far this warning has not been belied, for the weather is intensely cold. The Lake of Enghein is already frozen over, and within the memory of living man this has never happened at the same epoch. The lake of the Bois de Boulogne was also covered with ice, to the great delight of the *Cercle des Patineurs*, but when persons rushed out there with their skates they found men engaged in the sacrilegious task of breaking up the ice. This was owing to the fact that a pigeon-shooting match is to come off in a day or two, upon which large sums of money are staked, and the shooting goes on over this bit of water.

A METROPOLITAN SKATING AND PIGEON CLUB.

To explain the right of these men to control a bit of public water I must say something about this *Cercle des Patineurs*. The "Skating Club" was formed a few years ago by some of our leading sportsmen, and is a very aristocratic institution. The annual dues are very high for a club of this kind. The club-house is upon the shores of the Lake of the Bois de Boulogne, and the water is leased from the city for so much per year. Thus the club purchases the exclusive right to this portion of the lake, and can prevent all persons other than members of the club from skating upon that part. The other part cannot be long enjoyed by the public, for the right of getting out ice is also sold to a company, and always breaks up the ice in a way to render it useless for skating, leaving a small bit for the amusement of the youngsters. The Skating Club is also the Pigeon Club, that is, the pigeon matches are all conducted under its auspices. Here the shooting is a little different from what it is with us. First, you shoot over water; and, secondly, you never know from which trap your bird is to spring. The traps are opened here and there without any order, for the purpose of testing the sportsman to the utmost, and it requires a quick eye and a sure hand to bring down birds that rise right and left from the extreme ends of the semicircle. As this made me lose on my first attempt, I was inclined to blame the system, but on reflection I think it the best, for the only object pigeon-shooting can have is to test the qualities of marksmen, and their skill is better tested in this way than by the system of releasing the birds in order, the marksman knowing from what trap his game is to spring. A great deal is said about the cruelty of this sport, but as the birds are sold in the market for food, and would be sold in any case, I do not see any great difference between shooting them and wringing their necks. To one, it is true, we attach the word "sport," which has, like the harmless word "pleasure," a very bad odor in certain quarters. To return to my subject, although skating is the main object of the *Cercle des Patineurs*, it combines with that exercise a number of other sports. During the Winter it gives skating parties, ladies being invited out, on which occasions the lake is illuminated, hundreds of Chinese lanterns being hung about the banks to add light and gayety to the scene. Among the numbers there are some famous skaters, such distinguished men as Prince Orloff, going out to show off their skill. The Americans are not at all behind the Russians as accomplished skaters, and there are two or three members of the Washington Club who can hold their own with the best of the world.

A NEW RINK.

Speaking of skating reminds me that a new skating rink has been opened here, that of Boulogne-sur-Mer having proven a great success. This rink is in the Circus of the Champs Elysées, which every visitor to Paris will remember, and in his circular to the public the proprietor sets forth that skating with roller skates has become the fashionable amusement and has created great sensation in the upper circles of England and America. Owing to the great improvement made in these skates every one can easily and gracefully perform on a surface of polished asphalt, and without the slightest danger, all the movements executed on the ice by the most skillful skaters. Since rinks have been opened everywhere in England and America, in Boulogne, Brussels, and other places, Paris could not remain behind the rest, and must even do better. Hence a magnificent building, offering a superficial area of some twelve hundred yards, has been turned into a rink. "Nothing has been spared to render this unique establishment the rendezvous of the elegant Parisian and foreign society. * * * The Champs Elysées Skating Rink is strictly reserved for the upper classes, and ladies can attend it with their daughters in complete security." Price of admission, two francs, except on Wednesday, which day is reserved for persons paying five francs. Subscription for three months, 100 francs.

HABITS OF THE COUNTRY.

There is a great deal of meaning in the words I have quoted from the prospectus, and while every one will appreciate the intentions of the proprietor of the rink, many will be disposed to doubt his ability to carry them into effect. The truth of the matter is that French social customs are not favorable to enterprises of this kind. What French mother would ever dream of letting her daughter go to the rink unaccompanied by herself, even though she knew that half a dozen girls were going together? It cannot be done; there are good reasons why it should not be done, and until French girls come to be brought up with boys and study together in the same schools I fear they will never get confidence enough in their own powers of defense to render the experiment anything but hazardous. Nor can American girls go about here with the freedom they do at home. A few have tried it—through bravado, I expect—and all of them have had to suffer bitter humiliations, if not made the objects of suspicion. The French way is the best, at least for the present, even though it does deprive many a pretty girl from enjoying the pleasure of skating upon roller skates. Another difficulty to be encountered is the choice of the company, for wherever there is any pleasure there the leading members of the *demi monde* are sure to be found. The price of admission makes no sort of difference to them, since they are better able to pay it than the generality of honest women, and nothing has yet succeeded here from which they were strictly excluded. Whenever the attempt has been made the enterprise has been a commercial failure. The reason is not difficult to find, for owing to the backwardness of French girls and to the care with which they are guarded by jealous mammas, young men can find no pleasure in their society. It is supremely embarrassing and stupid. Real pleasure is found in parties with English and American girls; that pleasure is unknown here. The only thing to be done is to make such enterprises as respectable as possible, and this is done by raising the price of admittance, by which means the reckless young men who take improper companions with them are more or less excluded. Many of the cafés of Paris have tried to exclude the *demi-monde*, but only one has succeeded. And Tortonis is now the one café to which ladies can go in safety; but they cannot enter without a gentleman companion. That rule has to be formal; there is no escape from it; and if a few ladies have the humiliation of being refused an ice by the waiters they must see that it is for the common good. Most of the other cafés abandoned the rule because their receipts fell off in an alarming manner. Thus far the rink has carried out its programme, and for the present I do not think that any pretty American skater need hesitate about showing off her graces there, at least on Wednesdays.

THE DEATH OF DEJAZET.

After a long and painful malady, borne with Christian resignation, Dejazet has passed away. I need not repeat the biographical notice that you have already given, further than to note that she was born in 1797, that she appeared upon the stage when only five years old, that she was a favorite actress with the public for a period of nearly seventy years. She was not only a great favorite upon the stage, but also in her private life, for she was beloved by all connected with the theatre in France, from the leading actress to the figurante, from the director to the lowest supe. This was owing to her charity and unparalleled generosity. If any actor or actress met with an accident Dejazet always furnished immediate relief, giving her own money freely and getting help from others, and whenever any good work was to be done it was Dejazet who organized a benefit. She never refused an appeal to her heart or her purse, and acted more for the benefit of other actors than any other artiste ever known. As an actress she was always admirable, and her rendering of Beranger's *Lisette* had a charm which always moved the Parisians to enthusiasm. A better and more tender mother could not be found; she idolized her children. Owing to her wit and her many accomplishments she was always a favorite with the journalists, but, as can be fancied, she did not escape many bitter attacks. I will give one as an example.

A "CHRONIQUE SCANDALEUSE."

Many years ago Mlle. Dejazet's name was coupled with that of the Duc d'Orleans, the father of the Comte de Paris, who was killed by being thrown from his carriage. The Duke was very fond of racing, and had a fine young mare, to which he gave the name of the popular actress of the day. A match was made by the Duke for a large stake, and all Paris went out to witness the race. Dejazet won, and the Duc d'Orleans was delighted. The next day the *Charivari* gave a picture of a horse with Dejazet's head, or a sort of centauress, the motto being "The Duc d'Orleans' mare." Taken in connection with the *chronique scandaleuse* of the day, this was a vulgar and cruel fling, and the actress entered suit against the offender. She was pressing it with fury when told that the Duke would do his ut most to have the offender condemned to the severest penalties allowed by law, and that it would certainly go hard with him. Dejazet went at once to the Judge and asked to withdraw her suit. The next day the journalist made a handsome apology. It was certainly wonderful to see the vigor retained by this actress even at her advanced age, and I was struck with astonishment last year to see her dancing as lightly and as actively as a young girl. Poor Dejazet has gone at last, and will be buried to-morrow at Montmartre. All Paris will turn out to do her honor, and great is the demand for tickets of admission to the Church of the Trinity, where the funeral ceremonies are to take place.

BLAINE AND FOSTER.

MEANING OF THE FAMOUS LETTER.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS—HE TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT FOSTER, AND THE SECRET ORDER—BLAINE'S MISTAKE.

A gentleman, whose position as a high official in the order of United American Mechanics enables him to speak authoritatively on matters pertaining to the society, was spoken with yesterday by a TIMES reporter, with particular reference to the Foster-Blaine letter, and the interview with Foster concerning it. Inquiries were also made in other directions, from which the fact appeared that a secret political party exists though not in the order of United American Mechanics.

"I want to ask you," said the reporter, "if Mr. Foster's statements about your order were correct."

"They were not correct," replied the gentleman. "They were false, and Mr. Foster knew that they were false when he made them. The Order of United American Mechanics is not a political society in any sense of the word. Neither is it a sectarian society. One of the best established principles in its workings is that there shall be no religious controversies of any sort. Why, we often hear the gavel come down when a person in the most incidental way imaginable declares his reverence for the Bible or the Christian religion. Foster knew this well enough, for though he was not a member of this order, he was, as I shall show you, well posted. He told THE TIMES reporter that the order carried the City of Newark and accomplished the adoption of the anti-sectarian constitutional amendment in New-Jersey; and to back up his statement said that the order had increased in membership many fold between the times when the struggle began and the victory was secured. The truth of the matter is that the membership of the order in New-Jersey fell off a full thousand last year, and at the time of the special election it numbered only 7,000. You ask me if there is no such thing as a secret political society. My answer is, yes. I belong to it; but it has no connection with the United American Mechanics. The two societies are as distinct in their separation as Egypt and America. The memberships are not identical, not even in a general sense. The fundamental principle of the society is hostility to sectarian legislation, and all nationalities and parties are represented in the membership. It is a political society without being a partisan society. It is partisan only when it accepts as its champion either of the prevailing political organizations. This was the society that operated in New-Jersey, and Mr. Foster knew that it was this society, and not the Order of United American Mechanics, for Mr. Foster is himself a member of this society. The name of this society I am not at liberty to disclose, nor will I tell you whether it exists under the same name everywhere. It originated in New-York during one of the sectarian controversies about five years ago, and has established itself in every part of the country where similar controversies have arisen. It operated in Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, and elsewhere, and has grown quite rapidly within the last two years, and we are making an effort now to increase the membership to such an extent that it will be powerful in the next election. And, mind you, we are not working for any party or any candidate. We want this church and state question settled now, once and forever. And if we are able we will force the question upon the consideration of the coming Presidential conventions. The party that makes a plank of its platform 'hostility to sectarian legislation,' has the support of our society, and we mean to make the society so large and powerful that it will be for the interests of either party to do what we ask. And now for the membership. I want to tell you, and you may be sure that I know what I am saying, that there is not a single prominent politician in the society. President Grant is not a member of it, nor does he aid it in any way. There is not a single Congressman comprised in the membership nor a Cabinet officer. Any of these persons could be admitted, but none of them have been admitted. At first it would seem strange that this is so, but you must recollect that politicians are cautious men. They do not care to subject themselves to suspicion of jobbery. Besides, they know, if they know anything about us, that we are not to be made tools of any politicians. We are from the people, bound together for a good purpose, and we care not who accomplishes the purpose for us. We have no candidate, we shall nominate no candidate. We are fighting for a principle. It has been said that our society is a Third-term Society. This is not true. It is as absurd as the whole talk about the third term has been from the beginning. We have just as much idea of running Grant as Grant himself has of running. He has made no bid for our vote. In his speech at Des Moines he spoke the sentiments of his heart, sentiments which had been forced upon him by observation of the heat after discussion, particularly in New-Jersey. And I suppose that when he found that his few words at Des Moines called forth so many good words all over the country, he conceived that the time had come for Congress to consider the question of Church and State. In contrast with his course I mark the conduct of Mr. Blaine. Blaine certainly received the letter that Foster wrote him, and as certainly did he give it away to the Augusta editor. If the letter was stolen at all, it was stolen while in transit to Blaine, within at least three or four days after it was sent from New-Jersey. Why was it kept from the public for a whole month? Why was it not immediately published? The reasonable way of looking at the matter is this: Blaine received Foster's letter in due season. He did not reply to it for the reason that he was too sharp to put himself in writing into the hands of such a political Macawber as that Foster. He would wait till he met Foster personally, and then thank him for the little hint he had received. In the meanwhile he would administer a little pap to our society. So he sat down and wrote that amendment to the Constitution and had it circulated in the newspapers. The next thing he knew Grant was out in bold, fearless terms in his Message. Blaine felt that he was only a second fiddle. He must do something to beat Grant. So he managed to let the Augusta editor have the letter Foster had written him, complacently saying to himself, 'This will persuade people that Grant has been tricking them; I can tie out of it myself.' But his plan does not work well. The people are not so simple as Blaine would fain believe. He cannot fool the people by telegraphing to Foster: 'Come to Washington to-night; whole thing incomprehensible?' nor by greeting his dear Foster at his breakfast table with the innocent exclamation: 'What in the devil does this mean, Foster?' Mr. Blaine is a sharp, shrewd man, and does not often make a mistake. But in this instance he has made an error that will be fatal to him. He attempted to do a very mean thing, but his bungling has spoiled it all. One word more as to Foster. I have told you with what utter disregard to truth he wrote that letter to Blaine. I believe Foster cares no more for Blaine than he does for any other man who has fair chances of rising. His aim is to keep on the winning side. He is all things to all men, and, if the truth was known, I am pretty sure it would disclose that Foster wrote almost exact copies of his Blaine letter to other politicians. At any rate, I have the best of reasons, though I cannot disclose them, for supposing that Foster sent a letter identical with this to Mr. Wilson. Foster's reputation is not good, and Blaine was crazy to have anything to do with him."

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MERRITT—HE TELLS WHAT HE HAS HEARD ABOUT THE SECRET ORDER—HE WAS NEVER A MEMBER OF IT, NOR DID ANY ONE EVER SUGGEST HE SHOULD BE MADE ONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTSDAM, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875.

It will be remembered that in the report of an interview had between a TIMES reporter and Mr. Foster, in regard to the Foster-Blaine letter which appeared in THE TIMES of the 13th inst., Gen. Merritt was referred to in such a manner as would create the impression that he was a member of the secret order spoken of by Mr. Foster. The intimation of the General's possible connection with the order occurs in Mr. Foster's statement of what he knows of it, and in explanation of a sentence in his letter to Mr. Blaine, which reads as follows: "It can be arranged so that you can be initiated anywhere, by one person." Mr. Foster, in explanation of this says: "I did not say this from my own knowledge of the order, for I am not a member of it, but from the information of the official, who said that he was there on his way by appointment to initiate Gen. Merritt, of New-York, the recent Republican candidate for State Treasurer."

With a view of learning what Gen. Merritt knew about the matter and the order or society in question, I called on him at his office, and found him in his usual good-natured mood, and ready for any discussion of a political nature, but in entire ignorance of the report before referred to. The article was read to him, and when the passage above quoted was reached he laughingly replied, "That is funny, indeed; I cannot imagine who that distinguished official can be." The General further said that he never had any appointment to meet or confer with any person in relation to joining such an organization, and for the first time in his life learned the name of it when he read the paragraph in THE TIMES correspondence. However, he had heard from several persons that an organization having for its object the preservation of our school system from sectarian influence existed, and that it was growing. A gentleman living in New-York had informed him that it exerted its influence in behalf of Gen. Dix when he was running for Governor in 1872, and especially that it aided in carrying Kings County for him. The General had then remarked that it must have weakened in 1874, as Mr. Tilden carried that county by a large majority that year, to which the gentleman responded that the order became dissatisfied with Gen. Dix and supported his opponent; that now Gov. Tilden, by signing the Gray Nun act of 1875, had so offended them that they were going to oppose his ticket, and besides they were pleased with the action of the Republican Convention on account of its indorsement of the free school system. The gentleman did not claim to be an official of the organization, nor suggest the propriety of Gen. Merritt becoming a member. Further than this the General knows nothing of the order into which Mr. Foster says an official gentleman was about to initiate him.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY.

THE COMPANY SUBMIT A STATEMENT—IT IS EMBARRASSED BUT NOT INSOLVENT, AND ASKS THE INDULGENCE OF ITS CREDITORS.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 19.—The Providence Tool Company will issue a statement to-morrow showing that it has a contract with the Turkish Government for the manufacture of 600,000 rifles, with the option of accepting an additional order for 200,000, and that large expenditures have been made in the preparation of buildings, machinery, and tools, so that the present capacity of manufacture is 4,000 rifles per week, employing 1,800 men. During the past year the company has reduced the debt incurred in making preparations $600,000, and added $300,000 to its general assets. A combination of unfortunate circumstances, which are explained in their circular, has placed the company under financial embarrassment and compels it to ask its creditors to grant such extension as will enable it to carry to successful result the enterprise in which it is engaged. A committee will be invited to examine the company's affairs and report forthwith. The statement represents that the assets of the company at a low valuation exceed its liabilities, $1,250,000. Under the existing accepted contracts the company has already manufactured 220,000 rifles, leaving 380,000 in process or yet to be made in fulfillment of the present contract. Probably 100,000 of this number can be completed from materials on hand in various stages of progress, and in the production of which one-half the cost of the labor to fully complete them has been already paid, and no further outlay is required for machinery, tools, or buildings. It is not the purpose of the officers or principal stockholders of the company, who are personally liable for the indebtedness of the company, to make any assignment of their private estates, but intend to employ their utmost resources to aid in extricating the company from what they believe to be its temporary embarrassment. It is thought that if this statement had been issued four weeks ago serious embarrassment would have been avoided. The private property of the stockholders of the company is estimated at about five million dollars.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—1 A. M.—An area of very cold, clear air and high barometer has advanced southward from British America over Canada and New-England. The pressure has risen in the South Atlantic and Middle States, but fallen west of the Mississippi and the lower lakes. Warmer south-east winds prevail in the South-west, with light rain on the Texas coast, but with clear weather over the Ohio Valley, upper lakes, and North-west. The rivers have generally fallen. The Mississippi has risen steadily at Davenport, but fallen at Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, south and east winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary and rising barometer, diminishing winds shifting to north-west, warmer clear weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, increasing to brisk, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, colder, followed by warmer, clear weather.

For the Middle States, rising, followed by falling barometer, north east to south east winds, colder, followed by warmer, clear, or partly clear weather.

For the canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, temperature will remain below freezing.

The rivers continue slowly falling.

THE COLD WEATHER—THE HUDSON CLOSING AGAIN.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The weather to-day is the coldest of the season. At many points in New-Hampshire the mercury ranged 20° below zero. On Mount Washington at 5 o'clock to-day the mercury was 38° below zero, and the wind blowing ninety miles an hour.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—The weather here to-day is the coldest of the season, the mercury registering 10° below zero.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 19.—This is one of the coldest nights of the season. The mercury has nearly touched zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 19.—The intense cold has almost closed the river at this place, though the ice still moves slowly. The propeller John L. Hasbrouck reached here at noon and hurried away at 3 P. M. The officers report ice all the way. The propeller Miller will try to reach here to-morrow, but it is thought she will not succeed.

WORCESTER, Dec. 20.—The thermometer registered 14° below zero in this city at 1 o'clock this morning.

ELMIRA, Dec. 19.—The thermometer here this evening marked 10° below zero.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	33°	15°	3:30 P. M.	42°	10°
6 A. M.	32°	16°	6 P. M.	38°	10°
9 A. M.	35°	18°	9 P. M.	35°	6°
12 M.	40°	20°	12 P. M.	33°	4°

Average temperature yesterday.....13¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36°

THE FISHING INTEREST.

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 19.—During the past week there have been but seven arrivals, six of them being from St. George's with 80,000 pounds of codfish and 25,000 pounds of halibut. The market is quiet. The only activity noticeable in the trade here is the fitting out of the last of the Newfoundland herring fleet. The shore fleet have not had a successful week. By Jan. 1 fifty new vessels will have been added to the fleet this year.

THE CALIFORNIA BORDER TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from San Diego says all the Mexicans living on the road between San Diego and Campo are concentrating in Lower California. About one hundred are just below the line and a large number in Neat's Valley. Further troubles are apprehended. The citizens of Campo are well armed and vigilant.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Timothy J. Shandley, charged with raising one-dollar bills to tens, was arrested yesterday at Webster by Secret Service Detective J. H. Kent. The bills have been circulating in Webster and the adjoining towns, and it is believed several parties are engaged in the business. Shandley is locked up, and will be arraigned to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SALIER AND THE DEUTSCHLAND.

PASSENGERS OF THE WRECKED STEAMER EMBARK ON THE SALIER AT SOUTHAMPTON—THE CARGO THOROUGHLY EXAMINED.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 19.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Salier, which replaced the Mosel, took on board here sixty of the passengers saved from the Deutschland, and sailed for New-York. The authorities of this port took every precaution to insure public safety while the Salier remained at the docks, and the German Consul assured the passengers that the steamer's entire cargo had been most rigidly examined.

THOMPSON'S STATEMENTS ABOUT BLOCKADE-RUNNING AND INSURANCE DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The owners of the blockade-runner Old Dominion, in a letter to the press, state that the Captain of that ship at the time Thompson is alleged to have been in command was an Englishman.

The *Times* says a strict search has been made and shows that Thompson's assertion that his over-insured goods were to be shipped at Southampton is unfounded. No such suspicious insurances have been effected.

The report published by the Bremerhaven *Zeitung* that another of Thompson's infernal machines was on board the steamer Salier proves to be without foundation. In addition to a thorough search of her hold and cargo at Bremerhaven before the Salier left that port, a German detective carefully examined her French and English freight while she was at Southampton, and found nothing dangerous on board.

THOMPSON'S NAME AGAIN CHANGED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Berlin telegram in the *Times* says Thompson's real name Alexander, and he was well connected in New-York.

THE STEAMER L'AMERIQUE.

ARRIVAL AT QUEENSTOWN—THE STEAMER TAKEN IN TOW DEC. 12—DELAYED BY FOG.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19.—The French Steamer L'Amerique, which was brought into this harbor last night by the Ville de Brest, was taken in tow on the 12th, but was greatly delayed by fog.

FRANCE.

REPORTS OF MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 20—6 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the reports of a Cabinet crisis and ministerial resignations are premature.

MALACCA.

RETIREMENT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS FROM PERAK TO AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Penang, Dec. 18, says the British troops from Perak have retired to Blanja, where they will wait for provisions and reinforcements before attacking Kinta.

SPAIN.

GEN. MORIONES TO TAKE COMMAND IN GUIPUZCOA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Santander to the *Times* announces that Gen. Moriones has arrived there, and goes immediately to San Sebastian to assume command of the army in Guipuzcoa.

INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Prince of Wales has left Madras for Calcutta.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE LATEST ORIENTAL NEWS BY PACIFIC STEAMERS—JAPAN OVER HER POLITICAL CRISIS—MORE TROUBLES WITH COREA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, which arrived from Hong Hong via Yokohama to-day, brings the following intelligence:

The Japan *Herald and Gazette* of Nov. 25 says the political crisis appears to have passed over, the Mikado and his Government having triumphed over those who wished to involve the country in war or revolution. A proclamation had been issued intimating that the age of feudalism is past forever. A new code of regulations for military levies had been promulgated. The object of the Government is to render service compulsory on all classes, and train the entire male population to the use of arms.

Mori Arinori, formerly Minister to the United States and latterly Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to China.

A rumor has appeared in the native papers that reparation will be demanded of Corea for the firing of the Japanese vessel Unyo Kan, and that the Ministers of War and Navy have been ordered to make preparations accordingly.

George Clarke, late Quarter-master of the Pacific Mail steamer Golden Age, has been arrested for the robbery of silks from that vessel in September last.

A burglary was recently committed at the United States Consulate by natives. Money and other property, with the Consular seals, were stolen, but the latter were recovered.

Prosecutions under the Press laws are still active.

The convicts at Osaka Prison attempted to escape on Nov. 4. Several were killed by the guards and the attempt was frustrated.

The Government has decided to establish a military camp at the Loo Choo Islands.

Officers have been delegated by the Government to establish order in the Bonin Islands, where considerable lawlessness recently occurred.

It is reported an entrance was forced into the mint at Osaka and a large amount of coin taken.

The return of Mari Yama from Corea has again aroused a desire among the military for a Corean expedition.

The treaty between Russia and Japan for the exchange of the Kurile Islands for the Saghalien, provides that subjects shall be allowed to remain in or leave the territories as they may decide, those remaining receiving equal rights and protection to property and religion.

From the Hong Kong press of Nov. 15 the following is learned: The Pekin *Gazette* publishes a decree regarding foreign travelers in the provinces, requiring them to take out passports with proper official seals. Foreigners committing unlawful acts to be turned over to the nearest Consul.

An attack was recently made on a Dutch residency and fort at Menando, Celebes Island, by their piratical boats, and some fifty pirates landed and attacked the fort, but were repulsed. They then attacked the house of the Resident and gutted it. Mrs. Van Musschendrak, the Resident's wife, and her children and nurse, were in the house, but were saved by the arrival of troops. A fight ensued, and the pirates were routed with great loss. They fled to their boats, two of which had in the meantime been seized by a Government schooner. About fourteen got into one boat, but were finally captured. In all twenty were killed and the remainder were captured and held in custody. The prisoners were all Mohammedans, and from their statements the attack seemed to have been instigated by religious fanaticism.

A telegram from Amoy, dated Nov. 10, reports the total loss of the steamer Glengyle on Namoa Island the preceding morning. The steamer, bound to Swatow, struck on a rock in Chimney Bluffs Passage, and sank in fifteen fathoms of water. Capt. Cornell, the third officer, and fourth engineer were lost.

A telegram from Singapore Nov. 10 reports the Dutch mail steamer Kron Prins, from Singapore to Batavia, totally wrecked through a collision with the steamer Atjeh.

Advices from Manila report the tobacco crop very large and of superior quality.

A number of severe earthquakes have occurred lately, but no serious damage was done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. EMERSON'S NEW BOOK.

LETTERS AND SOCIAL AIMS.—By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. 16mo., pp. 314. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co.

Froude, mentioning a certain Ralph Emerson who was concerned in one of the Papist plots to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, remarks in a note that he was of the same name, and probably of the same blood, as "the great American" Ralph Waldo Emerson. This seems to be a very general verdict of Europe. Emerson, although not so widely known there or so popularly admired as Longfellow, enjoys among the more thoughtful class of readers a higher reputation than that of any other American man of letters. So far as he is concerned, and perhaps we may say the same of Longfellow, the European critics seem to forget their crave for something "truly American," and they accept and read and delight in his writings without complaining that they do not "smack of the soil"—a complaint which we cannot but regard as somewhat peevish, and the result of a superficial view of the relations of literature to the condition of our country, combined with a strong manifestation of the Athenian craving for "some new thing." At any rate, Mr. Emerson's European reputation must be looked upon as an admission that he has risen into the region of literature, which is far above that in which national peculiarities of any kind are to be counted as merits, or even attractions, either as to style or thought. And yet Mr. Emerson is strongly American in feeling, and inculcates independence of European judgment in the very book which is before us. In the essay upon "Social Aims," after describing a man of his acquaintance, a very admirable man in all points, and notably so for the serenity and self-poise of his character, he says: "I think this is a good country that can bear such a creature as he is." He then goes on to remark upon the fact that the young men in America at this moment take little thought of what men in England are thinking or doing, which he looks upon as a healthy symptom of the time. He regards it as one of the chiefest sources and signs of national strength that a people should believe in itself, not boastfully but trustfully, and with a determination to work out its own salvation in its own way. "This is the point," he says, "which decides the welfare of a people; *which way does it look?* If to any other people, it is not well with them." The one benefit which he finds amid all the calamities which war has brought upon our country is, "that our eyes are withdrawn from England, withdrawn from France and look homeward," and that we have come to know "the vast resources of the continent, the good-will that is in the people, their conviction of the great moral advantages of freedom, social equality, education, and religious culture, and their determination to hold these fast, and by them to hold fast the country and penetrate every square mile of it with this American civilization." This at any rate is very strong "Americanism," and it is cheering to find that, among many causes of depression as to our immediate future, a thinker like Mr. Emerson finds in this self-concentration and well-settled national feeling so much encouragement. Let us hope that our sage will prove to be also a prophet.

The volume before us is a collection of essays and addresses, a few of which have been already published in some form or other. The title which has been prefixed to them gives a very good idea of their scope and purpose. They deal either with literary criticism of the higher kind, we may say of the highest, or with moral topics which are more or less concerned with the social aims which all men have at some time of their lives. Of the former, the most important and interesting is the first, or "Poetry and Imagination." The introductory part of this fine essay strikes us as the best part of it. A higher, and at the same time a more firmly-based, estimate of the functions and value of poetry it would be difficult to find in all literature. Mr. Emerson looks to poetry for the best appreciation of everything, material as well as moral. It is at once the finest and the mightiest balance in which we can weigh the world. "Science," he says, "was false by being unpoetical. It assumed to explain a reptile or a mollusk, and isolated it—which is hunting for life in graveyards. Reptile or mollusk, or man or angel, only exists in system in relation. The metaphysician, the poet, only sees each animal form as an inevitable step in the path of the creating mind. The Indian, the hunter, the boy with his pets, have a sweeter knowledge of these than the savant. We use semblances of logic until experience puts us in the possession of real logic. The poet knows the missing link by the joy it gives. The poet gives us the eminent experiences only—a god stepping from peak to peak, nor planting his foot but on a mountain." A fine utterance of a sublime truth, and one which the more it is considered the more it is seen to be the result of a contemplation of its subject from a very lofty point of view, and the more it draws the reader up toward the heights from which it is uttered. The pith of what is said upon poetry is in the assertion that "the primary use of a fact is low; the secondary use, as it is a figure or illustration of my thought, is the real worth." This appreciation of the relative positions of fact and thought pervades the essay. Fact is chiefly valuable as the occasion of thought. Relation, symbolism, suggestion, comparison, the perception of likeness in things apparently differing—these furnish the highest intellectual joys of life; and the expression of these is poetry.

When Mr. Emerson comes to the definition of imagination and of fancy, it may be questioned whether he has succeeded any better than some of his predecessors in the difficult task of discrimination which has been essayed by several writers of late years. When he tells us that "imagination is central—fancy superficial," and that "fancy relates to surface in which a great part of life lies," we are not quite sure that we apprehend his meaning. He speaks somewhat like a Delphian oracle in criticism, and we wish that he had uttered his judgment in phraseology of more exact meaning. He does so when he says that "the lover is rightly said to fancy the hair, eyes, complexion of the maid." But this has been said before. When, however he declares that "fancy is a willful, imagination a spontaneous, act; fancy, a play, as with dolls and puppets, which we choose to call men and women; imagination, a perception and affirming of a real relation between a thought and some material fact," we must demur, or at least we are driven to the conclusion that he is considering other actions of the mind than those which are usually called fancy and imagination. Imagination appears in literature rather as a creative faculty, one that brings images before the mind's eye of the poet, rather than a comparative faculty, one that perceives and expresses the relation between thoughts and things. This he himself seems afterward to recognize when he says: "Fancy aggregates; imagination animates; fancy is related to color, imagination to form; fancy paints, imagination sculptures." But even here he seems to have been betrayed into a barren antithesis by a striving after gnomic and sententious utterance. It will hardly be denied, however, by any one that the poet's fancy does decorate what his imagination conceives and brings forth. These distinctions lie upon the threshold of an essay which is rich with the fruit of reflection upon a wide range of poetical reading which, in its subtlety of thought and richness of illustration, is among the most delightful and instructive of its author's writings. Especially noteworthy are the views which are presented or suggested of some great poems and great names. "What we once admired as poetry has long since come to be a sound of tin pans; and many of our later books we have outgrown. *Perhaps Homer and Milton will be tin pans yet.*" Again, as to one poem much talked of, more than much understood. "To know the merit of Shakespeare, read *Faust*. I find *Faust* a little too modern and intelligible. *We can find such fabric at several mills, though a little inferior. Faust* abounds in the disagreeable. The vice is prurient, learned, Parisian. In the presence of Jove, Priapus may be allowed as an offset; but here he is an equal hero. The egotism, the wit is calculated. The book is undeniably written by a master; but it is a very disagreeable chapter of literature, and accuses the author as well as the times." Hints like these have been given before; but coming from Mr. Emerson they will have a sanction which hitherto they have lacked. Nevertheless Homer, Milton, and Goethe will probably last out our time.

In *Social Aims* Mr. Emerson shows that his pronounced Americanism is not of the irritable sort. The much ill-natured criticism which has been directed upon American manners he thinks is not to be resented. Rather, he says, if we are wise we shall listen and mend; and thus our critics will be our best friends, although they did not mean it. In reading this essay it becomes at once necessary to accept "manners" with a modification. The distinction between manners and manner may be delicate, but it is very clear and strongly marked. Mr. Emerson confounds the two, or uses "manners" in the sense of "manner." This appears when he says, in the second paragraph of the essay: "Whilst almost everybody has a supplicating eye turned on events and things and other persons, a few natures are central and forever unfold, and these alone charm us. He whose word or deed you cannot predict; who answers you without any supplication in his eye; who draws his determination from within, and draws it instantly, that man rules." And again, much later in the essay: "One man can by his voice lead the cheer of a regiment; another will have no following." Plainly, manner is here the subject, not manners. It is manner which is the outgrowth of character; manners are the result of breeding, combined, of course, with aptitude. This use of "manners," once perceived and accepted, the essay becomes full of instruction as of interest. It concerns not the external—manners, but with manner, which is the outward manifestation of the inward man. And it is with the inward man that Mr. Emerson always deals. It is to fortify us with inward strength, and not by mere outside defenses, that he puts us through the intellectual and moral discipline of grappling with his nervous and strenuous thought. He yet does recognize with gentle smile of toleration the weakness that must be buttressed from without. "If, however," he says, "a man has not firm nerves, and has keen sensibility, it is, perhaps, wise economy to go to a good shop and dress himself irreproachably. * * * I am not ignorant. I have heard with admiring submission the experience of the lady who declared that 'the sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquillity which religion is powerless to bestow.'" The sum of Mr. Emerson's teaching in this essay, and we may almost say the sum and end of all his teaching, is self-reliance; not self-consequence, not pretense or assumption, but that self-reliance which comes from severe self-recognition accompanied by self-respect. "Stay at home in your mind," he says. "Don't recite other people's opinions." But, oh, inexorable and somewhat scornfully smiling sage, what shall we do who have no minds to house our poor selves in! no opinions to give but those of other people! But for such Mr. Emerson does not write. With all his notions of equality he addresses himself only to those who are born in the superior class—not of rank or external surroundings, but of intellectual and moral inheritance.

The other essays which make up the volume are "Eloquence," "Resources," "The Comic," "Quotation and Originality," "Progress of Culture," "Persian Poetry," "Inspiration," "Greatness and Immortality." They are briefer than the others, and they are also of lighter specific weight that we have been accustomed to from Mr. Emerson. Moreover, we cannot exclude the constantly recurring thought that very much of this has been told us by Mr. Emerson himself before; not in exactly the same words, to be sure, but with substantially the same thought and purpose. Thus Emerson seems to be repeating Emerson; as it were plagiarising from himself. But like a great musical composer's variation of his own melodies, Emerson's various treatment and setting forth of his own themes not only give pleasure, but impress, by the addition of a new grace of phrase or a fresh and happy illustration, what before might have escaped us with only passing notice. We said his themes; and yet his themes resolve themselves into one, the one that we have already mentioned—Be yourself, and be that strenuously. Thus in "Greatness" he gives as the rule of our action if we would be complete, or, as he calls it, great: "But if the first rule is to obey your native bias, to accept that work for which you were inwardly formed, the second rule is concentration, which doubles its force." This is true, very true; so true that no one will dispute it; so true, indeed, that we are tempted to think that no one needs to have it insisted upon quite so often and from the same quarter.

The essay on "Immortality" treads a different path, and leads us into regions of dim speculation. A distinction is drawn between the Egyptian and the Greek views of life and death, the former gloomy and constantly with a sad eye upon the sepulchre at the end of the journey; the latter bright with love of life and beauty, and making even the tomb itself externally attractive. It is then shown that Christianity inherited the Egyptian tone of mind in this respect. The Egyptians were solicitous to embalm the body, and in Christendom resurrection "was an affair of the body, and narrowed again by the fury of a sect, so that grounds were sprinkled with holy water to receive orthodox dust"—as we see they are yet in Canada—"and to keep the body still more sacredly safe for resurrection it was put into the walls of the church, and the churches of Europe are really sepulchres." This view of the inheritance of Egyptian habits of thought will at first be resented by many minds; but reflection will show that it has at least historical support, and the evidence of a great and otherwise almost inexplicable similarity in its favor. As to immortality itself, the strictly orthodox reader will not find that Mr. Emerson does much to fortify him in his belief. Rather, indeed, does he unsettle our creed, or at least change it from a faith into a vague, misty, unsteadfast hope. "We live," he says, "by desire to live; we live by choices; by will, by thought, by virtue, by the vivacity of the laws which we obey, and obeying, share their life, or we die by sloth, by disobedience, by losing hold of life, which ebbs out of us. But while I find the signatures, the hints and suggestions noble and wholesome—while I find that all the ways of virtuous living lead upward and not downward—yet *it is not my duty to prove to myself the immortality of the soul.* That knowledge is hidden very cunningly." This meat is not for babes; but the counsel that goes with it is so. For Mr. Emerson's teaching is always that which, if followed, may make us, as far as regards the ultimate consequence, indifferent whether we are immortal or not; for it will render life here happier and better, and us ready for a happier and better life hereafter.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

SERMON BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN A STATE OF EARTHLY BEING—WHAT MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT OF THE TRUE CHRISTIAN—WHAT THEY FIND IN MANY PROFESSED CHRISTIANS.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning as usual in Plymouth Church. But before giving out his text he announced that there was much suffering among the poorer members of the congregation, and that the fund devoted to alleviating their pangs and removing their wants had been exhausted by a succession of funerals among this class. He was therefore compelled to ask for a collection for them, which was accordingly taken up. He then gave his text from Matthew v., 20, 46, 47: "For I say unto you that except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? do not even the publicans so?" The kingdom the Saviour came to establish was not outward, visible, or secular, but was in fact a condition or state of being. It might appear under any form of temporal or spiritual government. It presented an ideal manhood; it showed to humanity the way toward a higher thought-life, a nobler emotion-life, a radiant character-life, which would be the same whether developed under the auspices of a Church, whether in one sect or another, or by men outside of all sects, or even outside of the Christian Church itself. But wherever any one should present the signs of that ideal manhood, that man was in the kingdom of heaven. And therefore did Christ say to those about and around Him, "If you would belong to My kingdom your idea of right must be higher than that of the Scribes and Pharisees." The question whether the latter were saved or not did not, in my estimation, come into the mind of our Saviour, who, as I understand Him, was thinking only of the special school he came to form, of that spiritual manhood of which he presented the type. The kingdom to which he invited his disciples was a state of being in which a man was so taught to use his faculties as to surround his inner self with constant harmony and happiness. Some teachers have supposed religion to be a price of gloom and mental suffering which man pays to the Almighty in consideration for great happiness in the life to come. To wrench all your likings and dislikings, to chain yourself to disagreeable tasks, to make yourself an exile from sociability and harmony was the condition which these teachers maintained, was necessary to reach eternal happiness. Make yourself miserable in this world, they said, and God will pay you well in the next. This is the language of the ascetic, and has been any time these eighteen hundred years. But Christ never taught this either by his precept or his example. He came, said the Apostle, to teach righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. No sorrow, mark, no gloom, but joy in the Holy Ghost. And of these three things is the kingdom of heaven. "Come," cried the Saviour, "into a state of righteousness filled with tranquillity and blossoming over with joy." That was Christ's idea of religion.

Now, those who seek for the religious condition in gloom and cruel and dark thoughts in expectation of torments unspeakable, and in the most ascetic self-denial, can never have pondered over that most remarkable antithesis which Christ made between himself and John the Baptist. There were in Palestine in these days three sects, the Pharisee, the literalists of the age, who might be considered the Puritans of Israel; then there were the Sadducees, also literalists, but deeply tainted with Greek philosophies, especially that of the Epicureans; and there were the Essenes, of whom Josephus makes much mention. John was one of this sect, who bear a striking resemblance to the Shakers of to-day. The Essene outdid the Pharisee in the rigor of his ceremonial observances. He was so faithful to the Mosaic ritual concerning purifications that he positively withdrew himself into the wilderness for fear of any one of those artificial defilements which the Mosaic law built up doubtless for high sanitary reasons. He denied all the great instincts of existence, neither marrying nor giving in marriage. And John was not only an ascetic, but, more, he was an anchorite. He abandoned the world, fleeing from its allurements, its solicitations, its temptations. He was clad with the coarsest garments, he was nourished by the plainest and roughest fare, he was stern, austere, self-sacrificing. Christ says, "John [the Essene] came neither eating nor drinking, and ye say he hath a devil," [is a demoniac.] The Son of Man mingled among you a man like other men, shaking hands, speaking, supping indiscriminately with the priest, the Levite, with the Pharisee and the Sadducee, or with the Roman officer. Here Christ clearly marks the antithesis—on the one hand, John the ascetic, on the other Himself a sweet socialist. But men said, "Behold a glutton and a winebibber," and this because He mixed with human life, and was truly social, eating what was given Him to eat, drinking what was given Him to drink, and asking no questions. And why did Christ make this antithesis? Why was he social? Why did he mingle with all ranks and conditions? Was it not to teach the world that the privations, the self-mortifications of John were not necessary to enter into the kingdom of heaven, which he was opening for all men, and that in this kingdom there was a higher joy, a more exalted happiness than men had known, and not gloom and misery? The joy he came to give was one so high, so exalted, as to be out of the power of men or circumstances to take away. It was independent of externals. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Yes, because they are not self-satisfied, but are sensible of their spiritual wants, full of aspiration, and desirous of coming to God. "Blessed are they that mourn." Yes, not because they are eternally mourning, or that there is anything pleasant to God in mournful looks, but because they mourned for what they had not, because they realized that by God's alchemy the mourning for human deficiencies and the desire for heavenly knowledge are turned into sweetest joy. Because they felt that in this higher life there were influences which had the power to take from mourning its sorrowful character, to divest it of its gloom. "Blessed are the meek." Yes, blessed are the meek that always give way, the men who do not want the last word, the submissive ones who allow those who are greedy to take more than their share of the mutual provender, those who are ambitious to have more than their share of governing, those who are covetous to have more than their share of the world's goods. But though they be buffeted and jostled and thrown to one side, and made to wait for their own, yet in the long run they inherit the earth. They cannot help but win in the long run, for the angelic in man's nature is much more powerful than the animal, and will one day overcome and be predominant. Now, this is the kingdom of heaven; this is the gospel Christ taught whereby men should be happy in misery. Poverty, bankruptcy, matrimonial griefs, imprisonment, strifes, contumely, stigma, the dreadful burden of imputed guilt to innocence—all these wasps with their deadly stings beset human life. "Nay," cries the Saviour, "my kingdom raises a man high above all these things, puts them at his feet, exalts him, and makes him control them."

His kingdom, too, was one that adapted itself to the want of men in all classes and of all countries; to the weary man of high culture, to the unpolished and gross born, to the Gentile, to the Jew, to the bond, to the free, to high and to low—to everybody. If any man should establish a school of art, those who have the artistic organization would alone profit by it. For there is in society a manifest classification by which the best are at the top. After the milk-girl draws from the full udders of the cow the milk, it settles, and the best of it—the cream—rises to the surface. So in life and in society that involuntary classification from the operation of a natural law is witnessed. It would therefore be natural to look in the churches for the cream of society, and for the skim-milk in those who are not members of Christian organizations. But churches are not what, in their arrogance of assumption, they often suppose themselves to be. Too often they are the institutions of people well to do in the world—academies of instruction, mutual societies of soul insurance. This presumption well deserves a rebuke. Christ's kingdom of heaven which the churches aim to possess was not for any such cream as mantles on their pails, but for every kind of being on the face of the earth. To preach the Gospel to the poor as understood ecclesiastically is but a poor thing, but that was not what Christ meant when He said that the poor had the Gospel preached to them. What was wanted was that they should be pierced and interpenetrated with the idea of the higher life of manhood, so that they should desire to live in their sweeter, purer, serener selves. And no man, whatever his station or wealth, has the Gospel preached unto him until he learns this power of God to lift him above the ordinary things of life. It is not in what the ecclesiology of the church teaches or does that men will find the power by which the Bible holds its place in society, and by which, in spite of revolution after revolution, Christianity surges up untouched and unharmed. That alone will be found in the doctrine which Christ taught, that equalizes all things, that lifts up all men above the temporalities of their situation. The wants common to the entire race, the desire for this and for that and the other, which maddens some and melancholizes others, are by this doctrine subjugated and tamed. Comprehend, if you can, all the madness, the frenzy, the unsatisfied longings, the disappointments, the despairs, the anguishes, and the deliriums of mankind, and then you have an appreciation of that sublime doctrine which the world will never willingly let die. Here is the reason that religion lives in spite of infidelity. I am not afraid of any attempts to remove those dogmas in which religion has formulated its beliefs, for the world wants the calming, soothing, comforting spirit too earnestly ever to let go of it. It is, indeed, like a mustard seed, that from a little speck has grown to be a great tree, with roots sunk so deep in the human heart that it can never be upturned. It has brought men face to face with infinite wisdom and infinite goodness, and with the sublime idea of the Father who will take on man's amplitude of suffering rather than let his erring children wander in pain and sin. It has created an idea of God not as a central thought pivoted on force, but as an eternal thought pivoted on love. God is to us now an image of boundless love, to whom all men in their troubles turn for comfort, and they are comforted. In all suffering, in bankruptcy, in starvation, before the whirlwind, and in the face of shipwreck, the mind of man turns to Him. Is there not in this doctrine a thought that redresses the beggary of mankind? There are those who would take away the pleading voice from the misery of humanity as useless and ridiculous, but they will not succeed until they have silenced the voices of the morning birds, until they check the glory of the boundless waters and strip from the mountains their veil of beauty. No material philosophy ever can stop this pitiful appeal of naked man to his infinitely loving Father by inquiries about this law of nature, or by asking how that cephalopod came to be in such a place. That is God's matter and not mine. And those who write and lecture that creation is a mere machine, with a God behind or not, as the case may be, can never efface the glorious thought from the believer's head "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Shall any consideration of theoretic matters have power to take from us our comforting belief in God's love? Never. The believer walks hand in hand with God and feels his hand upborne by Omnipotence as truly as some little child walking with a human father. Shall he give up this belief, shall he snatch his hand away from the steadfast, loving, infinite support that gives him thrills of his truest happiness, because some one finds all the power and potency of life in matter? Never!

The background to the kingdom of heaven which makes us superior to all earthly ills in this life is an assured immortality in the next. More and more as men grow old they feel the need of such an assurance and the sweetness of it. Even the skeptic admits that the dream of immortality, considered only as a fine poem, is of benefit to mankind. How much more delightful is it to the believer, to him who has been already upborne beyond the temporalities of this existence by entering into the kingdom. Death to him is the pearl gate. I hate, abhor, and detest the fashion of speaking of death in gloomy colors, of investing it with black robes and sable habiliments of woe, of surrounding it with thrills and shudders of horror, of giving to black death attendants of gnomes and sprites. Death is the bold horseman, the angelic cavalier of God coming for God's children. The little prattling thing that walked out with you yesterday morning and evening may be called away at noon and carried off by the kindly rider. But it is not lost. I have lost neither father nor mother, nor any one of those noble beings whose labors I have been permitted to share, nor even yet one of those dear comrades that sat with me in my school-boy days. All the friends I have made, all the bright souls I have known, all the relatives whose love has cheered me—I have lost none of these. I am coming to them at a time not far away, and my faith in the Divine promises is so sweet to me that I would not exchange it against the whole wealth of the world, were it collected in one mass and piled up before my eyes.

But there is a consideration which must not be forgotten by those who have come into Christ's kingdom. Of them he asks, "What do ye more than others? You profess to be followers of my school, to belong to that sect in which all the higher qualities of the man have sway. What do ye more than others?" "Well," some would answer, "some men are honest always, and some are faithful always, and some are moral always, and some are truthful always, and yet they are not Christians. How then can we be better than these?" Of course they cannot, but they can be as good, and for a nobler motive. The Christian must be noble in thought and action for Christ's sake, while the worldling is so from mean considerations of worldly gain and reputation. The former should do right because it is right, and because in the kingdom he learns to love right. He should be honest because he loves honesty, not because it is the best policy. He should possess the highest morality and should clothe his manners and words with the highest courtesy, so that men should say "Yes, this man is a good man, but there is a flavor about the goodness of a Christian not in him?" Do men say this? Can men say it? I am sorry to say that they can do so very seldom. A banker, an active church member, a true Christian, told me that among business men Christian profession was not only not considered a proof of being a better man than others, but rather the contrary. This is a most unspeakable shame. Christians ought to be at least equal in honesty and morality to those who do not care to enter into the kingdom, and have not had the Gospel preached into them. It is too true that many men are members of churches who are not members of Christ's stewardship. It is too true that many men profess to be of Christ for the furtherance of their own schemes, for the working out of personal ends. But the qualifications of a Christian make him of necessity more of a man than others; and what are we to conclude when we find him to be less. We have a right to expect that Christian men shall not only be better than worldlings in religious matters, but shall also carry with them a feeling and aroma of true sanctity into the humblest things. The rushing after men to make them professors nominally of religion is an exceedingly poor apology for the preaching of the gospel as I understand it. I am not against revivals nor against the hiring of great edifices and the preaching to enormous numbers, but I object to have them neglected afterward. To gather them in and then to leave them like dirt to care no more about them after their heads have been counted is not the teaching of Jesus Christ. There is a class of men that have such reverence for religious things that they enter a cathedral with bowed head and bated breath, and seem oppressed by the odor of sanctity. See one of them outside accosted by some poor old man. No salutation, no reverence, no welcome, save what may be gathered from a guttural hum. But know ye not, brethren, that this was a temple of the living God. You think much of the temple built with hands, and you care nothing for the much grander temple which God hath made for Himself. May you see men because you are subtle and can use them? May you bind them to wheels because you are powerful? May you grind them because you are strong and they are weak? What do you know of the potentiality of expansion in every man? The botanist will show you a tiny plant in a pot two inches high, and will tell you that is the giant tree, the Wellingtonia. Its beginning is small, but it will be 300 feet high. And are not men seedlings in little pots? Don't value them for what they are, but for what they may be in the other world. It is this thought that makes the cream at the top do kindly service to the milk at the bottom. For we cannot tell to what degree the so-called baser kind may be called in the decrees of infinite wisdom. And from this cream we have a right to expect that they shall be better in every point than others. If called to a place of public trust the Christian ought to consider a betrayal of his trust more piteous, more horrible than any betrayal of Christ in his private life. We have a right to expect that the Christian shall bear the inequalities of life better than any other, and that poverty shall be to him no more than it was to Diogenes. A Japanese visiting a church might say with justice: "Show me your poor man who has made poverty illustrious. Where are your men that have rolled in the dust of bankruptcy, who stand up and proclaim in the congregation that they have lost nothing since they still have the Kingdom." Religion does not mean this dogma or that belief; it does mean the power in Christ which enables a man to rule the world. Write what books you like, unbelievers, promulgate what theories you chose, infidels, so long as men live a Christian life, I fear you not. Living Christ is what the world wants, and the man who does this has a shield which he opposes to all misfortunes. When troubles come around him thick as hail the sincere Christian finds a firm and pleasant refuge in his own heart, where God and love are. Enter, then, ye unfortunates shut to the door, and in the warmth and glow of Divine love ye shall forget the icy cold of outside and the wolves howling at the door. There shall you be strong when others are weak. Then, when other men go to cut cudgels of offense, shall you go and shake the trees, and fill your enemy's lap with fruit. Let men object to your catechism; let them object to your confession of faith and no hurt is done; but let them never object to your heart. Let men say, "I wonder he is so sweet-natured, being heterodox;" let them never say, "I wonder he can be so orthodox, being so devilish." Whoever is sweet, whoever loves God, and longs for His wisdom, obeys God and thinks always of Him. No matter who he is, or what he is, that man is of the kingdom. As for him who is arrogant, who is presuming, who is cruel, and who grinds those over whom he has power, let his belief be what it will, as orthodox as it can be, he is still an infidel.

DR. FULTON'S FAREWELL.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton will preach his farewell sermon at Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, the last Sabbath in December, and has notified the Trustees that he shall not enter its pulpit again except on that occasion. Dr. Fulton writes to the *Examiner and Chronicle* that he was driven out of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, "for the same reason that Jonathan Edwards was driven out of Northampton, Mass., more than a century ago. A case of discipline was the seedling, and the defeat of the deacons the occasion of an opposition which, reckless of consequences, and utterly ignoring rights, public or private, has gone on, determined not to rest until the preacher of rightousness should be banished from their presence." Dr. Fulton further says that his labors in the church have not "been in vain. One of the largest and most commodious audience-rooms of our denomination in the country has been built. In it has gathered one of the largest congregations worshiping in any Baptist sanctuary of New-York or Brooklyn—over two hundred have been baptized into the fellowship of the church, and to-day he enjoys the confidence and can have, if he desire it, the support of a majority of the membership."

A VARIETY OF EVENTS.

THE CODE IN THE SOUTH.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO YOUNG MEN OF AUGUSTA, GA.—ONE OF THE PARTIES MORTALLY WOUNDED.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has a detailed account of the duel on Wednesday last between two young men of that city which resulted in one of them being so severely wounded that he has since died. The meeting occurred at Sand Bar Ferry, in South Carolina, a locality about three miles from Augusta, which long ago became locally noted for encounters of this kind. The parties were George E. Ratcliffe and Charles D. Tilly. The *Constitutionalist* says:

"From several gentlemen, among the two dozen who were present at the rencontre, we ascertained the occurrences on the fighting ground. In regular order the toss for position and word took place, which was won by Mr. Harris, the second of Mr. Tilly. Both of the principals had a cool, determined air, which proved they came on no foolish errand, but had a serious business in hand. They, as well as their seconds, were dressed in dark clothing, everything being arranged in the most approved style of 'the code.' Without any unnecessary delay, both men were placed in their positions, ten paces apart, and it was clearly stated in what manner they should fire. Calmly and clearly Mr. Harris gave the word 'Fire!' and the word seemed scarcely to have left his lips before the report of both pistols rang out, and while Mr. Ratcliffe stood unharmed, Mr. Tilly was observed to sink slowly. His second rushed to his assistance, and assisted in supporting him. After Mr. Tilly was wounded, he demanded a second shot, but his second would not allow it, on the ground that he was shot, and could not therefore do himself justice; and, on being asked by Mr. Chew whether he was satisfied, he said he was. On the reply being given by Mr. Chew, his principal, Mr. Ratcliffe, coolly turned away, and was placed by his second in a carriage. Mr. Chew then returned to the wounded man, and, cordially grasping his hand, expressed his regret that blood had been spilled. The whole affair was conducted in a calm, business-like manner. It was found that Mr. Tilly had been struck in the right groin, the surface of the skin being blackened for a space the size of one's hand around the bullet wound. He was placed in a carriage, and after leaving the ferry, on the way home, Dr. De Sassure Ford was met on horseback, and he entered the carriage, and rode to the city with Mr. Tilly. The party proceeded to the house where the wounded man boarded, and he was placed on a bed, the wound was probed, and after a short time the ball was extracted on the opposite side of the body from whence it entered. In explanation of the cause of this quarrel we can only say that it was brought about by reports repeated, but not originated, by Mr. Ratcliffe, damaging to the moral character of Mr. Tilly; further than this we do not feel at liberty to speak. Mr. Ratcliffe is a native of Maryland, while Mr. Tilly is an Irishman. Had the duel taken place in Georgia, it would come under the cognizance of our laws, which are very strict in regard to dueling. As the affair took place in South Carolina, it is a matter to be settled in that State, should legal proceedings be instituted."

SALMON FISHING.

NOTABLE EXPERIENCES OF A PARTY OF NEW-YORKERS IN FAR-EASTERN CANADA IN THE SUMMER OF 1875.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

THE CASCAPEDIA, August, 1875.

There are scores of salmon rivers between Quebec and Labrador. But they are not all equally attractive. In some there are but few fish; in others the fish are uniformly small; in others still there are ten grisle to one salmon; in still others the pools are separated by great distances, and many of them are subject to such sudden floods and such frequent discoloration of their waters as to render fishing precarious and unsatisfactory, except at such remote and uncertain intervals as to weary the most patient angler. There are, however, a multitude of rivers in which the fish are large and abundant, where the pools are numerous and accessible, where grisle are seldom encountered, and where the scenery is as magnificent as the fishing is superb. A few of these rivers are within easy reach of steam-boat, railroad, and telegraph communication. Others (and many of the best of them) are so far from these conveniences that business men, who do not care to put themselves wholly beyond the reach of their correspondents, seldom visit them.

Several of both these classes of rivers were available to our party the present season, and it was not until late in May that it was finally determined to revisit the Cascapedia—the scene of our last year's exploits—and, taking it all in all, one of the very best rivers on the continent. While it is as true of angling as of everything else, that "variety's the very spice of life," we were all glad when this conclusion was reached; for we had such pleasant recollections of this river—of its grand pools, its monster salmon, and its magnificent scenery—that the thought of change was never agreeable.

We proceeded to our destination over the same route as last year—via Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Johns, and Shediac by rail, and thence, some three hundred miles, by steam-boat. The route is a very pleasant one, but neither shorter nor pleasanter than by way of Quebec, from whence a fine steamer leaves once a week for Gaspe, Dalhousie, Picto, &c. The sail by this latter route through the Gulf and bays which intervene is one of the most delightful imaginable if the weather is pleasant and no fogs show themselves. Those who want to know all about it are referred to Harper's recently published *Guide to the Maritime Provinces.*

Dalhousie, where we left the steamer, is "beautiful for situation," but only interesting to anglers as being the centre of several of the best salmon rivers on the continent. The Restigouche empties into the bay of Chaleur in its immediate neighborhood, and the Cascapedia lies on the opposite shore only a few miles distant. The former is by far the larger river, and has abundant room for a score of rods; but while the Cascapedia is of less volume it is generally preferred, not only because the fish are uniformly larger, but because the pools are more distinctly marked and the scenery more attractive.

And this latter consideration never fails to enter into the calculations of the true angler. For it is a great mistake to assume that his fondness for the art has no other or higher inspiration than the anticipated excitement of catching fish. Many excellent trout streams wend their way, for long distances, through flat lands and tangled morasses. I have been beguiled to such sluggish streams by glowing representations of large fish and plenty of them. But I could never be tempted to repeat my visit. Half the pleasure, and more, of camp life depends upon where you pitch your tent. Whoever has imbibed the gentle and poetic spirit of the old masters must have pleasant surroundings or they soon weary of the sport. To enjoy the pastime in full measure there must be rapid and cascade, rock and mountain, forest and flower, song-bird and murmuring waters. The rise and strike and play of a mammoth trout or salmon is to the angler what the stir and bustle and push of commerce is to the man of business. They give buoyancy to the spirits, elasticity to the step, activity to the brain, and a quicker flow to the life-currents of the whole system. But this season of busy activity finds delightful relief in the quiet repose of a pleasant home. The tug and swirl and lusty play of a twenty-pound salmon thrills the nerves like an electric current, makes every muscle tingle with ecstacy, and sends the blood coursing through the body as if each particular vein was the highway of an aurora borealis. But even in the midst of the fierce struggle his eye takes in the scenic beauties with which he is encompassed. He sees the deep pool encircled by the white foam of the swift-moving waters; the ponderous bowlders which rise like water-giants all around him, the foaming rapid whose approach is smooth as glass, and which reflects back the sun's rays like a polished mirror; the luxuriant foliage which fringes the stream and which is reproduced in even brighter hues by the transparent water into which it casts its refreshing shadows; and the cloud-capped hills which are around him "as the mountains are round about Jerusalem."

Of course, the supreme business of the hour when hooked to a fish is to land him; but even this highest source of the angler's pleasure would soon lose its charm, if, during the progress of the struggle, the eye was not occasionally relieved by these visions of beauty. No; it is not all of fishing to fish. If it were, the angler would not be able to claim fellowship with the long line of poets, philosophers, divines, and statesmen whose names, from the time of St. Peter to the present hour, have adorned its annals.

Our party this year consisted of Gen. Arthur, R. G. Dun, Judge Fullerton and myself—the Judge taking the place of our lamented friend Pell, who was called to his rest soon after his return home last August. While we greatly missed him, no more agreeable companion than Judge Fullerton ever cast a fly or enlivened a camp-fire. He had just escaped from the Brooklyn court-room, where for months he had attracted the attention of the whole country by his masterly examination and cross-examination of witnesses in the famous Beecher trial. The excessive mental labor was most exhausting, and no man any where more needed or more deserved the relaxation which nothing so well as angling affords. He had withal on the very eve of his departure met with an accident which compelled the use of a crutch, and which, for a time, threatened to deprive him of the pleasure of the trip and his friends the pleasure of his companionship. But, fortunately, he was able to start, whereat he rejoiced more than when all men praised him for his marvelous professional skill and genius.

Gen. Arthur was also an invalid. In spite of his magnificent physique, sustained by a constitution perfected by the accumulated vigor of many generations, he had reached the verge of complete exhaustion by overwork and anxiety in the discharge of his onerous and complicated official duties. His great debility resulted in what very soon proved to be a most malignant carbuncle, causing him great suffering and his friends extreme uneasiness. But while his physicians doubted the propriety of his entering upon his proposed journey, he preferred rather to take the risk than to forego the anticipated pleasure. So, with face poulticed and bandaged as if he had been participating in the rough amusements proverbially inseparable from a "Donnybrook Fair," he took his departure full of hope that his ailment would be but temporary, and that he would find on the "fair Cascapedia" that health and vigor of which he had been despoiled in the great metropolis. When, with a few friends, he joined Judge Fullerton with his crutch, at the prearranged rendezvous, they were both subjected to a deal of chaffing, as fitter subjects for a hospital than for a camp-fire, and better representatives of the invalid corps than of the jolly guild of anglers. The Judge, though quite unfitted to lead in a German, had the free use of his tongue and paid the jibers back in their own coin; but the General was muzzled. He could only look his pity, that gentlemen, so sensible in all else, so little appreciated the pleasure which awaited him, as to assume that anything short of a positive Providential prohibition could prevent any one who had ever experienced the supreme delectation of angling from carrying out his purpose to "go a fishing." But the exhibition was comical, nevertheless, and the humor of it was quite as fully enjoyed by the invalids as by their friends.

As the sequel proved, it would have been well had the General taken the advice of his physician, for his illness mastered him before he reached his destination. Two weeks of intense suffering was the result. But his purpose remained unchanged, and so soon as he could be safely lifted from his couch he started off to meet us, weak but hopeful, assured that nothing would so soon set him up as the "strike" of a salmon and the joyous *abandon* of camp life upon the Cascapedia. And he was right. He had been taking his twenty grains of quinine every day for a fortnight. His first salmon thrilled every nerve like the sound of a trumpet, and made his torpid blood leap with all the vitality of lusty health. He very soon discarded his medicine, as he found every pound of salmon the full equivalent of a grain of quinine. In forty-eight hours he was my chief competitor at table—a fact which enabled the Judge to render the formal decision that he was a well man with a ravenous appetite. For a week the Judge limped his way to his canoe by aid of his crutch, but after that he was our champion pedestrian. There is something magical in the atmosphere of this far-north region, when to its health-giving properties is superadded the excitement afforded by the pleasant pastime of angling. G. D.

A POET'S DEATH.

THE DROWNING OF SHELLEY—MR. ROSSETTI'S THEORY—THE SINKING OF THE BOAT THE CONSEQUENCE OF A PLOT.

The following paper by Mr. W. M. Rossetti appears in the *Academy:* "Many readers of the *Academy* will have seen in the *Times* of Dec. 1 a brief letter with my signature, forwarding an extract from another letter (Nov. 22) addressed by Miss Trelawny, from Rome, to her father, so well known as the friend of Shelley and of Byron. Miss Trelawny's statement is to the effect that her friends 'the K—s' have received from an intimate of theirs living at Spezia, and believed to be personally acquainted with a certain priest there, an intimation that this priest lately confessed a dying sailor in the same place—who made a startling disclosure regarding the death of Shelley, which took place on July 8, 1822. The sailor confessed, and asked the priest to give publicity to his avowal, that he was one of the crew that ran down the boat, containing Shelley and Williams, which was done under the impression that the rich "milord" Byron was on board with lots of money. They did not intend to sink the boat, but to board her and murder Byron. She sank,' he said, 'as soon as she was struck.' Capt. Trelawny, I need not say, is a naval man of much and varied experience. He saw Shelley off from Leghorn in the boat, about 3 P. M., on July 8, searched for and discovered his corpse, and knows better than any one else all that can be advanced on the subject. He has expressed in the following terms his belief in the alleged confession of the sailor: 'This account so exactly corresponds with the event that I think it solves that which for half a century has been a mystery to me and others.' After this declaration by Trelawny, it would be impossible for others, who only know about the event at second hand, to scout altogether, as a wild tale unworthy of credit or investigation, the alleged confession of the defunct old sailor of execrable memory. The fact is, however, that the idea that Shelley and Williams were run down, not merely drowned by the action of wind and wave, is nothing new; nor even the idea that there had been foul play in the case. Both notions were started at the very time of the calamity. I propose to collect here the statements made by persons cognizant of the facts that transpired immediately after Shelley's death. In Trelawny's book, *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron*, published in 1858, we read that Capt. Daniel Roberts, an old naval friend of Trelawny, superintended the building of the fatal bark, the Don Juan; he was still living till very lately, having died, I think, only in 1874. Then (page 126) Trelawny narrates: 'On the 13th of August, 1822, I went on board the Bolivar [Byron's yacht.] I had previously engaged two large feluccas, with drags and tackling, to go before and endeavor to find the place where Shelley's boat had foundered, the Captain of one of the feluccas having asserted that he was out in the fatal squall, and had seen Shelley's boat go down off Via Reggio, with all sail set.'—Page 145. 'This [the dragging for the Don Juan] was done for five or six days; and they succeeded in finding her, but failed in getting her up. I then wrote the particulars to my friend Capt. Roberts, who was still at Genoa, asking him to complete the business. He not only found but got her up, and brought her into the harbor of Leghorn.' Next follows a letter written by Roberts to Trelawny. 'Pisa, September, 1822.—Dear T., we have got fast hold of Shelley's boat, and she is now safe at anchor off Via Reggio. Everything is in her, and clearly proves that she was not capsized. I think she must have been swamped by a heavy sea. We found in her two trunks—that of Williams, containing money and clothes, and Shelley's, filled with books and clothes.' Then another letter from Roberts: 'Sept. 18, 1822. * * * The two masts were carried away just above board, the bowsprit broken off close to the bows, the gunwale stove in, and the hull half full of blue clay. * * * On a close examination of Shelley's boat, we find many of the timbers on the starboard quarter broken; which makes me think for certain that she must have been run down by some of the feluccas in the squall.' Even before the recovery of the Don Juan, one circumstance of suspicion had occurred. 'At daylight of July 9, the day after Shelley's disappearance, says Trelawny, (p. 118,) I returned on board, [the Bolivar,] and resumed my examinations of the crews of the various boats which had returned to the port [of Leghorn] during the night. They either knew nothing or would say nothing. My Genoese, [mate,] with the quick eye of a sailor, pointed out on board a fishing-boat an English-made oar that he thought he had seen in Shelley's boat; but the entire crew swore by all the saints in the calendar that it was not so.' Mrs. Shelley says, (*Poetical Works of Shelley*, edited by W. M. Rossetti, vol. ii., page 295:) 'It [the Don Juan] had gone down in ten fathoms of water; it had not capsized; and, except such things as had floated from her, everything was found on board exactly as it had been placed when they sailed. The boat itself was uninjured.' This last statement is not consistent with that made by Capt. Roberts, as just quoted. We shall, of course, prefer the evidence of the naval officer, founded on direct personal inspection, to that of the lady. Leigh Hunt, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of the same matter. I regret that I cannot lay my hand on the book at this moment; but a reference made by myself some years ago shows that on pages 402, 403 of this book (edition of 1860) Hunt says that there was a hole in the stern of the Don Juan, and it was conjectured that a native boat had tried to board her piratically, tempted by a sum of money in dollars that was in the boat. Capt. Medwin (*Life of Shelley*, vol. ii., p. 278,) professes to have actually seen the disappearance of Shelley's boat, and this under circumstances hardly consistent with the idea of her having been run down, whether purposely or otherwise. But Medwin was a rather romancing writer, and even if we attach the most implicit credence to his narrative we cannot be sure that the bark he saw was the Don Juan. He says: 'It is a strange coincidence that I should have been exposed in the same squall which proved fatal to two of my oldest and best friends. I embarked on July 5, with a party with whom I was acquainted, on board a merchant-vessel we had hired at Naples for the voyage to Genoa. * * * On the fourth day (July 8) the tail of the sirocco brought us into the Gulf of Genoa. * * * The squall at length came, the precise time of which I forget, but it was in the afternoon. * * * We must have been five or six miles from the Bay of Spezia when it burst on us. As I stood with the glass upon deck, only one sail was visible to leeward. Its rig differed from the ordinary one of the Mediterranean, the latine; and, from the whiteness of her canvas and build, we took her for an English pleasure-boat. She was hugging the wind with a press of sail; and our skipper observed that she would soon have it. As he spoke, a fierce gust drove furiously along, blackening the water, and soon enfolded the small craft in its misty arms; or, in Shelley's own words:

"Enveloping the ocean like a pall,
It blotted out the vessel from the view."

Then came a lull; and, as soon as we looked in the direction of the schooner, no trace of her was visible. Capt. Roberts' account (reproduced by Medwin from Mrs. Shelley,) tallies with this. He watched from the light-house of Leghorn, with a glass, the vessel in its homeward track. They were off Via Reggio, at some distance from shore, when a storm was driven over the sea. It enveloped this and several larger vessels in darkness. When the cloud passed onward Roberts looked again, and saw every other vessel sailing on the ocean—except this little schooner, which had vanished. Little did I suppose * * * that this schooner which disappeared was Shelley's.' Mr. Peacock (*Fraser's Magazine* for January, 1860, p. 109.) offers an explanation which should not be overlooked, of the damage done to the Don Juan; he had no personal knowledge, however, of the facts. 'Capt. Roberts,' he says, 'first thought that she had been swamped by a heavy sea, but on closer examination, finding many of the timbers on the starboard quarter broken, he thought it certain that she must have been run down by a felucca in the squall. I think the first conjecture the most probable. Her masts were gone and her bowsprit broken. Mr. Trelawny had previously dispatched two large feluccas with ground tackling to drag for her. This was done for five or six days. They succeeded in finding her, but failed in getting her up; the task was accomplished by Capt. Roberts. The specified damage to such a fragile craft was more likely to have been done by the dredging apparatus than by collision with a felucca.' The opinion expressed by the present Lady Shelley (*Shelley Memorials*, p. 201,) follows that of Capt. Roberts, not of Mr. Peacock. 'The probability seems to be that the yacht was run down by a felucca during the squall.'"

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

President Shortridge, of Purdue University, Indiana, has resigned.

Of the 15,114 children of school age in St. Paul, Minn., 2,503 only attend the public schools regularly.

The estimated value of the public school property in New-Jersey is $5,300,000, an increase of $4,500,000 in ten years.

Commodore Vanderbilt has just made an additional contribution of $100,000 to Vanderbilt University, making $700,000 in all.

The late James S. Seymour, of Auburn, N. Y., bequeathed $18,000 and a building and lot toward the establishment of a public library in that city.

The Trustees of Johnson College, Quincy, Ill., have purchased Gov. Wood's residence on Twelfth street, and the college is to be removed thither.

Buffalo has 21,580 school children registered in its public schools, of whom 12,136 only attend regularly. The private schools have an attendance of 10,392.

The whole number of children in New-Bedford, Mass., is estimated at 3,999, and of these only 317 fail to attend school, 296 being employed in the mills and the others as shop and errand boys.

Prof. Max Muller, the greatest living philologist, has resigned his chair at All Souls' College, Oxford. The rumors that the Professor was about to accept a position in Hopkins University are contradicted.

The Bureau of Education, Washington, has just issued a very useful circular, (No. 7,) giving information in regard to the constitutional provisions for education in all the States and Territories, with a very copious index.

A deficit of about thirty thousand dollars has been discovered in the accounts of the late Daniel Blaisdell, for forty years Treasurer of Dartmouth College. It is believed that the deficiency will be made good to the college.

Olivet College, Michigan, has received another gift. Certain real estate, lying in Saginaw City and vicinity, recently came into possession of Roland Mather, a banker of Hartford, Conn., and it being in Michigan, and he desiring to devote it to an educational institution in the State, has selected Olivet College as the recipient. It has been deeded to the college, and was sold on the 4th inst. for $20,000.

The State University of Missouri has claimed $750,000 from the State under the act of the General Assembly approved March 11, 1867, wherein the State University is declared entitled to one and three-fourths per cent. of the revenue of the State, after deducting one-fourth thereof for the public school fund. This is to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators, but for the years mentioned no sum so required appears to have been paid, through some clerical or official oversight.

The vital statistics of the present Freshman Class, at Amherst, as just taken by Dr. Hitchcock, present the following averages: Age, 19.293 years; weight, 134.941 pounds; height, 5.584 feet; chest girth, 35.581 inches; arm girth, 11.270 inches; fore-arm, 10.779 inches; lung capacity, 19.317 cubic inches; body lifted, 9.407 times; finger reach, 5.668 feet. The first eight items have been taken for fourteen years past, and in five of them the present Freshmen are below the average, and in three of them above. But they boast both the tallest and shortest man that have been in college for fourteen years.

The official journal of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction gives the following statistics for 1873 and 1874. In 1873 there were 42,178 primary schools, frequented by 1,797,596 scholars, and in 1874 they had increased to 42,920 schools with 1,872,381 scholars, of whom 1,000,020 were boys, to whom instruction was given by 45,596 teachers. In 1874 the total expense of salaries amounted to 19,631,751 lire or francs, and for material 3,408,892 lire; in all 23,040,643 lire, while in 1873 the total expense was 22,520,907 lire. The average salary of the teachers is only about 430 lire or francs, about $85 per annum.

Founder's Day was celebrated at the Wells Female College, 8th inst. Mr. Wells, who is seventy years of age, was present, though suffering from sickness. An interesting address was read for him by President Frisbie, in which a sketch was given of his connection with educational institutions, the express, and telegraph business. Mr. Wells stated his intention, if his life is spared, of continuing and adding to the work begun until the college became one of the first institutions of the land. Mr. Wells also referred to Hon. Edwin B. Morgan's munificent contributions to the College, and his active co-operation in the work before them.

The *New-England Journal of Education* says, on the subject of religious instruction in the public schools: "None will claim that the State has the right to legislate upon the sacred books which shall be taught and read by the people, for, in so doing, it establishes a censorship over men's religious teachings and convictions, and its legislation will likely run counter to the honest convictions of hose whose opinions are not only worthy of respect, but must be respected. None will claim that a tax could be levied upon the property of the State to teach any version of religious truth. The State has and can have nothing to do with these matters. Whence then the theory of religious instruction in the public schools of a free, secular State? From no other source nor authority than the mutual consent of the parties interested, and that in a condition of society so homogenous and unified as to admit of no differences of opinion upon that point. The State may demand that a code of morals shall be taught in the schools, but it has no right to define the text-book by which it shall be taught. Such matters belong rightfully to the local authorities, and if, in their judgment, the Bible is so regarded, not by a majority only, but universally in a community or in communities, this book then becomes the standard to be substituted, if the community changes its sentiment, for any other text-book which may be demanded by the majority, where universal assent must be obtained, to secure such adoption."

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, Mr. J. L. Pickard, the following items are taken: The census of 1874 showed a population of 395,408; the school census of Oct. 1, 1874, 102,555; increase in school census since 1872, 14,336. The number of schools is: High, 1; normal, 1; district, 21; grammar, 3; and primary, 15. Total, 41. The number of rooms used for school purposes is: High, 23; normal, 4; district (including primary in same buildings), 359; grammar (including primary in same buildings), 40; primary in purely primary buildings, 166; recitation-rooms, 5. Total, 597. Number of teachers in High-school, 12 males and 12 females; normal school, males, 1; females, 4; district schools, males, 18; females, 423; grammar schools, females, 46; primary schools, females, 174; special teachers, males, 3; females, 2. Total—Males, 34; females, 666. Number of pupils enrolled—Boys, 24,956; girls, 24,165. Average daily attendance—High-school, 683.3; normal school, 196.4; district schools, 32,179. Total, 32,938.7. The number of suspensions were: Boys, 1,643; girls, 531. The valuation of city property was for real estate in 1874, $258,549,310, and for personal property, $42,015,910. For the present fiscal year under consideration the valuation has not been completed. The rate of school tax is 1 83-100 mills upon the dollar. The receipts were—From school-tax fund, $765,968 21; from State fund, $109,044 40, and from rents, interests, &c., $91,684 58. Total, $966,697 19. The expenditures were $814,838 48. In spite of all the efforts made within the past nine years to provide sufficient accommodation for school children, we are further behind the demand than at any time for the past twelve years. In other words, the growth of the city has far exceeded the supply of school accommodations. We can now furnish sittings for about thirty-four per cent. of our school population. Of the remaining sixty-six per cent., twenty-eight per cent. are reported as enrolled in private schools, sixteen per cent. are engaged in regular employment, leaving twenty-two per cent. unprovided for, except as provsion is made for "half-day" attendance in the case of about ten per cent. Of the 102,555 entitled to school privileges, 49,121 are enrolled in public schools, 28,251 in private schools, and 15,947 are engaged in regular employment, leaving out of school entirely, and not in useful employment, 9,236. To this number must be added properly one-half the total number of "half-day pupils," and we have out of school and without employment more than 14,000 children of school age. It must be remembered that the figures given above are of enrollment, and not of actual and steady attendance. If we take the actual daily attendance of both public and private schools, and add to it the number of persons of school age who are at work, we shall find about thirty-five per cent. of those who are entitled to school privileges spending their time in idleness upon the street. It must be admitted, however, that a certain number are incapacitated for school or work from physical ailments. Making for this class the largest allowance ever ascertained, (say ten per cent.,) we have still fully one-fourth of our entire school population growing up without any education except that furnished by the street. Many of these would gladly avail themselves of school privileges if afforded them. No house has yet been built for school purposes, with one or two exceptions upon the extreme limits of the city, that has not been filled immediately upon its completion, and that, too, without any perceptible diminution in the case of adjacent schools. Suspensions for misconduct, the great bugbear in the sight of apologists for the use of the rod, have been far less frequent than in the years when corporal punishment was in vogue. The most favorable year under the old régime gave us one suspension for each 22,000 pupils in daily attendance. The past year shows but one suspension for each 48,888 pupils in daily attendance. * * * The good accomplished lies chiefly in better self-control of both teachers and pupils, an important end in all true education. Incidental to this is the truer relation subsisting between pupil and teacher—that of mutual friendship based upon the confidence of the inferior and the conscious responsibility of the superior.

THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The next session of the New-Jersey Legislature will convene at the Capitol at Trenton on Jan. 11, 1876—three weeks from to-morrow. The Republicans having a majority in both houses will control the organization and most of the appointments. For President of the Senate, Mr. Sewell, of Camden, has the lead, but Mr. Thorn, of Burlington, or Mr. Jarrard, of Middlesex, may be nominated. Both of the last two enter on their last session, while Mr. Sewell is just entering upon a second term. Mr. Jarrard was a member of the Assembly for seven years, and is upon his sixth year as Senator, making him the oldest member in service of either house. Secretary Voorhees and the other subordinates, who have nearly all been in office but one term, will be reappointed. For Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Carscallen, of Hudson, who was the Republican caucus nominee last session, is the most prominent, with Messrs. Scovel, of Camden, and Youngblood, of Morris, in reserve. For Clerk, Mr. John Y. Foster, of Newark, has been generally named, but his recent "letter" may affect his prospects. Ex-Member Anderson, of Bergen, and Col. Robertston, of Salem, stand ready to accept the position. The minor offices are sought for by a host of aspirants, they being at present all filled by Democrats.

The offices to be filled during the session are two Judges of the Supreme Court to succeed Messrs. Van Syckle and Scudder, a Clerk in Chancery to succeed Mr. Little, a Secretary of State to succeed Mr. Kelsey, a State Prison Keeper to succeed Mr. Wilson; a State Treasurer to succeed Gen. Mott, temporarily in charge in place of Sooy suspended; a State Librarian, Inspector of the State Prison, Judges of the county inferior courts, State Directors in the joint companies, and various Commissioners of Deeds. Some of these appointments are made by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate, and others by a joint meeting of the Legislature. It is probable that all the Governor's appointees, except the State Prison Keeper, will be Democrats. This official has heretofore been appointed annually by the joint meeting, but the new Constitution adopted last September gives the appointment to the Governor and extends the term of office to five years. The Republican Senate may refuse to confirm any other than the present Republican Keeper, who has made an excellent official, and thus retain control of that institution. Judges of the inferior courts, heretofore appointed by joint meeting, are now selected by the Governor. The State Treasurer will be appointed by the joint meeting. Among those named for the office are A. B. Britten, of Madison; Phineas Jones and James L. Hays, of Newark; Walter A. Bartlett, of Trenton; C. A. Butts and E. R. Wright, of Burlington.

The provisions of the new Constitution prohibit special legislation, and require general laws in many cases. In view of many of the members being new men, it is proposed to select a non-partisan commission of leading lawyers to draft a bill for the guidance of the legislators, simplifying their labors, and informing them as to their powers. The question of the exemption from taxation of mortgages, now required to be uniform throughout the State, but heretofore confined to three counties and one or two cities elsewhere, will be a topic of discussion, the five counties desiring to extend it to all parts of the State, but other portions objecting. Among other matters noticed for legislation are the creation of three new counties, to authorize a State deaf and dumb institution at New-Brunswick, to regulate tolls on highways, to require railroad companies to pay expenses of burials of persons killed on them, to exempt various localities from the State school tax, &c.

Gov. Bedle is collecting details and statistics for his annual Message. The State Prison reports an average of 656 convicts, who have earned $1,596 30; cost of maintenance, $57,241 09; net gain, $23,654 61. The contract for their labor having expired, a new one has been made with some Philadelphia parties, and the inmates are again at work. Gas-works have been built at the prison, and gas is furnished for $1 per 1,000 feet. The lunatic asylum at Trenton continues overcrowded, and in several of the counties local asylums have been built. The new asylum at Morristown, which will accommodate 600 patients, is expected to be ready for use in the Spring. An additional appropriation of $300,000 is wanted to finish it. The State debt is gradually decreasing, over $100,000 having been added to the sinking fund for the year. The debt amounts to $2,500,000, of which one-half is provided for by the sinking fund. The Treasury accounts are all reported correct, except the deficiency of the late Treasurer Sooy, for which his bondsmen are held responsible. The Militia has been thoroughly inspected, and consolidation of weak regiments has been made in Newark and other cities. A large saving has been made in printing by the repeal of the act for the publication of the laws. Full details of these and other matters of State interest will be given by the Governor in his annual Message at the opening of the session.

WHAT THE NEW CENSUS SHOWS.

THE WORK NOT COMPLETED—THE PAY INSUFFICIENT — THE FIGURES AS THEY APPEAR.

The State of New-Jersey has, during the past Fall, made through its local assessors a census of the population, but owing to the meagre pay allowed—a half cent per name—which some of the county authorities supplemented by a larger sum, the returns are not as complete as desired. They show, however, a handsome gain in the number of residents of the State. This is particularly true of the section adjoining New-York, the overflow of this Metropolis having peopled the desirable spots in Hudson, Essex, Union, Passaic, and Bergen Counties. The means of "rapid transit" to these suburbs of our City have been so great that large numbers of persons doing business here have their homes in New-Jersey. The returns given below are incomplete from the counties of Warren, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Somerset, and Union, which are estimated upon the basis of the vote at the late election, and upon partial returns. It will be seen that Hudson County has passed Essex. Its population having nearly trebled in ten years, while Essex, Union, and Passaic have nearly doubled; Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, and Salem show a decrease from 1870, and several other counties have remained almost stationary. The entire increase of the State is about 120,000, of which 51,600 is in Hudson alone, 25,000 in Essex, 10,000 in Union, 7,500 in Camden, and 7,300 in Passaic. The annexed table gives the population in counties in 1875, 1870, and 1860:

	1875.	1870.	1860.
Atlantic	14,978	14,163	11,786
Bergen	35,357	31,033	21,681
Burlington	52,662	53,744	49,730
Camden	53,746	46,206	34,457
Cape May	8,759	8,529	7,189
Cumberland	33,348	34,688	22,605
Essex	169,056	143,907	98,877
Gloucester	24,466	21,527	18,444
Hudson	129,288	77,859	62,717
Hunterdon	34,518	36,961	33,654
Mercer*	50,000	46,470	37,419
Middlesex	48,280	45,057	34,812
Monmouth*	40,000	46,318	39,340
Morris*	48,000	44,161	34,927
Ocean*	14,000	12,658	11,176
Passaic	53,793	46,468	29,013
Salem	24,305	23,951	22,458
Somerset*	25,000	23,314	22,053
Sussex	24,436	23,168	23,846
Union*	52,000	41,891	27,780
Warren	37,499	34,419	28,433
Total	1,026,502	907,149	672,035

*Estimated.

The returns of the State for the past century are as follows:

	Population.	Increase.
1790	184,139	
1800	211,149	27,010
1810	245,562	34,413
1820	277,426	31,864
1830	320,823	42,397
1840	373,306	52,483
1850	489,555	116,249
1860	672,035	192,480
1870	907,149	235,114
1875	1,026,502	119,353

If the increase for the next five years continues the same as for the last five, the population in 1880 will reach 1,146,000, an increase of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand from 1870.

The following is the population of the leading cities as compared with 1870:

	1875.	1870.
Newark	123,293	105,171
Jersey City	116,883	82,798
Paterson	38,382	33,581
Camden	33,966	20,085
Trenton	27,500	24,919
Elizabeth	25,000	20,848
Hoboken	24,786	20,312
New-Brunswick	16,660	15,059
Orange	10,911	9,343
Rahway	8,000	6,257
Long Branch	6,109	3,192
Bridgeton	7,300	6,830
Burlington City	7,100	6,842
Somerville	6,000	5,884
Morristown	6,300	5,673
Bayonne	5,836	3,835

VALUATION OF THE STATE.

We present below a table of the valuation of property in New-Jersey, as returned by the Assessors of the counties to the State Controller for the year 1875, and upon which is based the tax levy for 1876 of two mills for school purposes and one and a half mills for State purposes. The aggregate ($613,993,196) is about five million dollars less than last year, and over one million greater than 1874. All the counties except seven—Camden, Cumberland, Mercer, Ocean, Somerset, Union, and Warren—show a falling off, the largest decrease, $3,975,828, being in Hunterdon, and the smallest, $54,616, in Atlantic. Ocean increases the most, owing to the development of its cranberry lands and the location of one or two Summer resorts on its beach, and Somerset increases the least. Cape May remains at the same figure as in 1873 and 1874. The revenue will be reduced next year on the same rate of taxation by this decreased valuation, from $1,976,115 for school purposes and $938,586 for State purposes to $1,227,668 for the former and $920,989 for the latter—a total reduction of $17,896. It is probable that the next assessment will show a still greater reduction, in view of the decline in the value of real estate in many localities.

The table of valuation for 1875 and 1874 is as follows:

	Valuation of 1875.	Valuation of 1874.
Atlantic	$4,562,535	$4,617,151
Bergen	22,395,949	23,436,518
Burlington	27,220,085	27,501,000
Camden	21,587,610	20,000,000
Cape May	3,250,000	3,250,000
Cumberland	13,895,000	13,472,000
Essex	132,670,000	132,844,000
Gloucester	14,651,300	14,742,794
Hudson	93,943,514	95,271,985
Hunterdon	26,887,659	30,163,457
Mercer	34,272,865	33,547,606
Middlesex	22,660,000	23,567,000
Monmouth	27,730,978	28,158,172
Morris	27,091,007	27,331,089
Ocean	3,131,193	3,934,921
Passaic	32,774,000	33,321,059
Salem	14,216,923	14,479,477
Somerset	17,462,000	17,449,400
Sussex	15,567,230	16,058,491
Union	31,860,000	31,808,600
Warren	24,163,342	24,103,153
Total	$613,993,196	$619,057,903

THE SARATOGA COUNTY NOTES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE ACCOUNTS OF TREASURER MANN.

The Board of Supervisors of Saratoga County met in reconvention at Ballston on Monday morning, and the committee appointed to investigate the County Treasurer matters submitted a report. They say:

It has been the custom of the Treasurer for several years past to issue notes signed by him as Treasurer, and purporting on their face to be obligations against the county. A great portion of these were fraudulent—overissues—being in excess of any amount which he had been authorized to borrow on the credit of the county, and greatly in excess of any proper or legitimate claim against the county. The holders of these notes advanced their money in good faith, in ignorance of the fact that the Treasurer was assuming an authority over the financial affairs of the county which he did not possess, and in ignorance of the law that persons thus dealing with a public officer are bound at their peril to ascertain for themselves whether he is acting within the limits of his authority. In some cases the proper and regularly issued bonds of the county were surrendered by the holders and the unauthorized notes accepted in payment. They were promptly paid or renewed when due, and, in several instances, before maturity. When renewed the interest was generally added, and, frequently, more money advanced by the holders and added to the principal, the old note surrendered, and a new one taken for the amount. The liability of these notes to taxation has possibly, in some instances, induced the holders to remain silent, thus greatly aiding the Treasurer in keeping from the Supervisors knowledge of the fact that an overissue had been made. In so far as we have been able to discover, no person except the Treasurer, prior to about Nov. 1, 1875, had any knowledge of an overissue, or that the money annually appropriated by the Supervisors was being wrongfully appropriated by him. How large an overissue, in so far as we have been able to discover, credited or in any manner accounted for the proceeds of any of these notes is in his accounts with the county. The Supervisors had no knowledge or means of knowing that such had been issued.

At page 41 of the proceedings of 1874 it will appear that the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the county $8,000 for one year, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. interest.

On authority assumed to have been given by the above resolution, the Treasurer has issued seventy-nine notes, aggregating $139,031. The report closes as follows:

These notes to the amount of $117,730 56 were wrongfully and fraudulently issued by the Treasurer, and without any authority. It will be expected that we should recommend what appears to us the most equitable and expedient course to be adopted by the county to avoid litigation with the holders of these notes, and at the same time be just and even generous to them to the full extent of our power. The county is liable to them to the extent only of the proper and legitimate debt of the county. This liability amounts, with interest to the 15th day of February next, to $22,256 47. Each holder may claim that there are peculiar and equitable considerations which entitle him to priority in the payment of his note. But as to which holder the money should be paid there is in our opinion only one course which the Board of Supervisors can safely adopt and the one best adapted to the interests of all concerned. We recommend what in law is called a proceeding by interpleader. It seems to us that the facts of this case are peculiarly appropriate for its application. The county owes a certain sum of money. This is claimed by various persons, some of whom are entitled to it and others who are not. Now, in such cases the party against whom the claim is made may pay the money into court and by notice bring in all the claimants and compel them to determine among themselves to whom the fund belongs and how it shall be distributed. The party thus paying the money into court is then released from further litigation with the claimants, and the court disposes of their rights in the distribution of the fund upon well-established principles of equity. Their respective claims to priority can then be settled and adjusted according to the peculiar facts and circumstances of each case, and each holder receive from the fund the amounts to which he is legally entitled. We therefore respectfully suggest the adoption by your honorable body of such measures and resolutions as may be proper and necessary to carry into effect the foregoing recommendations.

As a means of protection against such frauds in the future the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution recommending that the State law be so amended that County Treasurers should not be eligible to the same office within three years after their retirement.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM TABLE.

An unpleasant incident of the dinner at a San Francisco hotel on the 10th inst. is thus described by the *Alta*: "A loud explosion, followed by piercing shrieks of agony from the kitchen, startled the guests in the Lick House dining-room at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Everything was in confusion in a moment; ladies turned pale, and many gentlemen rushed to the scene of the explosion, to find Thomas Connelly, James Donohue, Lawrence McDonough, Michael Lyons, waiters; Berton Flavier, steward, and Leon Degen, cook, writhing in agony on the floor, and escaping steam filling the atmosphere. To turn off the steam was the work of an instant, and the injured men were removed up stairs, and their wounds dressed. Donohue suffered the most, having been scalded in both eyes, in the face, breast, and abdomen. Connelly received severe scalds in the face and eyes. McDonough was scalded in the face, and on the breast and arms, and the others in the face and eyes and on the breast and body. When the accident occurred the injured men, together with some other servants of the house, were standing in front of the steam heater, (which is used to keep meats hot,) waiting to be served with the orders they had brought from the dining-room. Without warning of any kind, an explosion occurred, which tore off part of a cast-iron plate half an inch thick and nearly four feet square, hurling it in the air, cutting a great hole in the window-sash frame, and falling on the steward's shoulder. Meats, knives and forks, and *débris* were scattered in every direction. The men who were injured were standing directly in front of the steam heater, and received the escaping steam full in their faces, while others who were standing near escaped uninjured. It is claimed by the hotel management that the pressure of steam used for heating meats is not great, and that the explosion is due to the inferior quality of the iron in the plate over the pipes. This is the second accident of this nature that has happened at the Lick House within a year, and the plate which was wrenched from its place last evening was put in the heater but a few weeks since. It is mentioned as a suggestive fact that there was no steam gauge connected with the heater, and that it was not possible to form a correct conclusion in regard to the exact pressure of steam at any given time. The general impression among the guests of the Lick House was that the accident was the result of gross carelessness. It was feared at a late hour last night that Donohue's injuries would prove fatal, and a priest was sent for, who administered the sacrament."

AN OLD DOLL.

The Newport *News* has this account of a venerable and notable doll: "Among the relics contributed by Newport to the Centennial Fair which the ladies of Providence are carrying on, is a doll believed to be the oldest in the country. It is of wax, about ten inches high, and has grown yellow with age until it looks frightfully like a corpse. It boasts the following history: It was imported from Paris as a model of the fashions of the day, and was bought in Philadelphia by Hon. Benjamin Bourne, of Bristol, who was a member of Congress from 1790 to 1796. The doll was given to his niece, Miss Lillie E. Turner, daughter of Dr. Peter Turner, a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. Miss Lillie was born in 1792. The doll's eyes still move, and it still wears the finery in which it crossed the ocean to show the ambitious dames of the young Republic how their Parisian sisters dressed."

POSTAL CARDS.

The Springfield *Republican* of Saturday says: "Bogus postal cards are vaguely reported, but none are yet discovered, and they could be too easily traced back to the publisher to offer much inducement for counterfeiting. When the new cards were first published, however, experiments were made with different makes of paper, and it is possible that some of the trial sheets got into circulation with the regular issue and gave rise to the rumors. Business at the agency, the present quarter, surpasses all previous record, the largest quarterly issue thus far being 33,000,000, while 38,000,000 have already been ordered since Oct. 1."

MR. BOGY'S LEADERS.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells an anecdote of Senator Bogy, of Missouri. He had advanced his own ideas upon the financial problem, the correspondent says, in such terms that he seemed to speak for his party, when the party never dreamed of making him their mouthpiece. Instantly Bayard and Thurman and Gordon buzzed about him to such purpose that Senator Bogy rose to explain, disclaiming any intention of speaking for others, and closing with the astounding declaration, "My leaders are behind me!"

A MISSING DIVER.

MYSTERIOUS ACTIONS AND DISAPPEARANCE OF A SUBMARINE DIVER.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Dec. 18.

Capt. J. B. De La Mar, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., a submarine diver and contractor of considerable prominence, is missing. He had an important contract during the Summer to save a cargo of marble, sunk in ship Charlotte, a year or two ago, near Bermuda. To engage in this enterprise he chartered a Quincy Point sloop—the Screamer, Capt. Sylvester—and employed a force of assistants from the Vineyard. With his expedition he started early in the Spring for Bermuda, and soon arriving there he set about saving the wrecked cargo with his well-known energy, and before the Summer was ended he had secured it all—some $40,000 in value—and shipped it to New-York. He went to New-York several times to attend to the business connected with the adjustment of his salvage with the insurance company interested, meanwhile leaving his chartered vessel and crew at Bermuda, where he contemplated taking hold of other jobs of like character. About the last of September he made his final settlement with the parties interested in the marine saved, and returned his money for the same, some $15,000. Capt. De La Mar was then ready to return to Bermuda to settle up with the long-waiting and somewhat impatient crew, and arranged to sail on the steamer leaving New-York about Oct. 1, and, according to the statement of a friend who was there to assist him and see him off, actually put his luggage on board. The steamer was to sail at noon. De La Mar and friend did not part at the dock, as is customary on such occasions, but went up town a short distance and separated. The next day, as the friend was leaving New-York, he chanced to meet De La Mar on one of the lower streets, near the docks, who said he had got left by the steamer, but having determined to go, he had been down to the Battery and found a sloop which he had chartered to carry him out; he took pains to add that she was "a very old sloop," and that "the Captain did not have any navigating instruments," but he "guessed" they "would get there all right." Since this reported chance meeting there have been no tidings of De La Mar. Failing to reach Bermuda, an investigation followed by those most interested—the owners of the Screamer and friends of his crew—and it was ascertained that the sloop never reached Bermuda, but returned to Quincy Point, and that Capt. De La Mar had disposed of all his property and had cleaned up pretty effectually all his interests, making sure to get all he had intrusted in various places for safe keeping, and a little more. Though three months have passed, no anxious friends of those on board the missing sloop have appeared, but De La Mar has friends who are charitable enough to think he has been murdered for the money he must have had about him, or committed suicide on account of a known disappointment in a love affair with a young and fascinating Boston belle. He was a native of Amsterdam, and is said to have another name for the other side of the water. It is generally conceded that he has gone to a more congenial clime, and it is believed that a Massachusetts friend or two know where.

THE NORTHERN POWERS.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN—RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD—THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal on Dec. 2: "Prince Gortschakoff arrived here on Monday evening after a sojourn of several months in South Germany and Switzerland. He took up his abode as usual with his friend Baron Oubril, at the Russian Embassy. After having paid his respects on Tuesday morning to the members of the imperial family, Prince Gortschakoff called at noon on Prince Bismarck, with whom he conferred for an hour and a half. Bismarck returned his visit immediately, and then proceeded from the Russian Embassy direct to the palace for an audience of the Emperor. After the dinner to which Bismarck had invited the Austrian Ambassador, Count Carolyi, who had only returned on the previous evening from a long leave of absence, the two Chancellors met again. At their special request Count Carolyi, who has lately passed some time in Count Andrassy at Temesvar, and is intimately acquainted with the latter's intentions, took part in the conference. On Wednesday at noon Prince Gortschakoff was received by the Emperor. The audience lasted nearly three hours. Before the departure of the Russian Chancellor for St. Petersburg at 10:30 P. M., he and Prince Bismarck had another long conversation. I learn from competent authority that the alliance of the three Northern Empires has been strengthened anew during Gortschakoff's stay at Berlin. The understanding between the three imperial courts on all leading questions of European policy is complete. The reception accorded to Prince Gortschakoff was exceedingly hearty. The irritability displayed this Spring in German Ministerial circles, on Prince Gortschakoff so ostentatiously proclaiming to the world that the settlement of differences between Germany and France was due to the interference of Russia, seems now to have entirely disappeared. The political discussions of the diplomatists were as a matter of course chiefly directed toward the Eastern question, which, owing to the late purchase of the Suez Canal shares by England from the Khédive, has been again brought prominently into the foreground. The opinion expressed by the Northern Empires in the transfer of these shares is, I can positively assert, in England's favor. A previous understanding between England and foreign powers on the subject was impossible, owing to the necessity of effecting the purchase immediately. The world cannot therefore speak of a long premeditated step. There was no time for long reflection, fearing being entertained that the Khédive, like Turkey, would be obliged to declare his bankruptcy—an event of sad import to English bondholders. The reasons for their action have been confidentially communicated to foreign powers by the British Cabinet.

With regard to the solution of the Eastern question intended by the three Emperors, I am informed that Count Andrassy has already sent to the St. Petersburg Cabinet the proposals with the elaboration of which he was intrusted on account of his thorough knowledge of Turkish affairs, acquired during his long exile in Constantinople. These suggestions are sure to receive the consent of the two Imperial Governments, and will then be laid before the other great powers for approval. They refer not merely to the guarantee for the execution of reforms to be made by Turkey, but contain positive proposals regarding these reforms."

FINE NEEDLE-WORK.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* has this account of a specimen of fine needle-work: "A young lady of the City of Mexico, during a period of two years, executed a very skillful work of art, which she sent to an aunt in this city. It is now in the possession of Mme. Solema, who purchased it when offered for sale for the benefit of an invalid relative of the young lady, and has resolved to send it to the Centennial Exhibition. It is a Pina cloth handkerchief about twenty inches square, with an embroidered and lace margin, pulled and worked from the cloth, to the depth of two and a half inches. The embroidered line represents leaves and clusters of berries, with open lace-work in the centres; the outer edge is a series of meshes edged in embroidered scallops with a 'leaf' and vine work above. The lace work was all made by threads pulled from the cloth and twisted together, requiring great skill and patience. The embroidery and lace work, fine as it is, however, is surpassed by a centre-piece worked in with hair and silk combined, so fine that except under a powerful glass it looks like a design in India ink. It represents a child swinging in a hammock, suspended between two tropical trees, with flowers and vegetation springing at the base. The foliage is picked out with as much nicety as if done with a fine steel pen. Over the child stands an angel with outspread wings. Underneath the picture, which is four inches square, is an inscription 'The Angel Guard,' in Spanish, and the name of the needle-woman, 'Josefa de los Angeles Sesma.' Beneath this are three large letters in English script. A first examination leads to the belief that the needle-work in the design is wholly of hair, but a close inspection under powerful glasses discloses most of the finer work to be done in silk."

SOJOURNER TRUTH.

Poor old Sojourner Truth has written a letter in which she says that she is endeavoring to obtain a little money by the sale of her book, and adds: "I am not able to get out yet. There is no language between heaven and earth that can express how much I wish to see you since Sammy died. If the Lord will spare me until that great time in Philadelphia next Summer, I will see you all. I think I will do well there. I cannot go round now, I am too lame; but by next Spring I may, if the Lord is willing, be able to get about, and wish the help of my friends to sell my books, there and elsewhere. My limb is getting along very fast under the treatment of a horse doctor—all other doctors failed. I wanted to be at Philadelphia in May before the great rush, and trust some of my friends will provide a place for me. Love to your wife and children and all inquiring friends. Write me a good long letter. Old Sojourner has nothing more to say. May God bless you all."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 17th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 75,622 tons; by canal, 10,673 tons; total, 86,300 tons, against 70,692 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase, 5,608 tons. The quantity so far for the year commencing Dec. 1 is 151,211 tons, against 127,354 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 23,857 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was 375,413 tons anthracite, and 81,367 tons bituminous; total, 456,779 tons; against 313,850 tons anthracite and 58,062 tons bituminous; total, 371,912 tons. Increase of anthracite, 57,562 tons; increase of bituminous, 23,305 tons; total increase, 84,867 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year is 19,737,758 tons anthracite, and 3,787,029 tons bituminous—total, 23,544,787; against 19,651,623 tons anthracite, and 3,515,909 tons bituminous; total, 23,167,585 tons; increase of anthracite, 106,135 tons; increase of bituminous, 271,127 tons; total increase, 377,262 tons."

ANCIENT ENGLAND.

EARLY WARWICKSHIRE.

THE PRE-DOOMSDAY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—RESULTS OF A TOPOGRAPHICAL INVESTIGATION—A SAXON BURIAL PLACE UNEARTHED.

The London *Standard* of Dec. 4 has the following: "For some months past a close research and patient topographical investigation have thrown much light on the early history of Warwickshire. These researches were undertaken with a view of laying bare the pre-Doomsday history of the county, and to verify, as far as possible, the passing allusions to Warwickshire in 'Orderic Vital,' in the Saxon Chronicle, and in the somewhat mythical chronicles which the earlier historians accepted as facts. These researches have been supplemented within the present week by the accidental discovery of an early Saxon burial place on the banks of the Avon, about a mile due west of the town of Warwick.

Historians will be interested in knowing that these researches have extended along the supposed line of torts erected by Ostorius Scapula between the Avon and the Severn, and have brought to light the fact that, while the stations and the mansions on the Fosse road occur at regular distances, such is not the case on the great Watling street way in mid England. The few camp intrenchments and earthworks known to exist when the Ordnance Survey was laid down have been added to considerably, the most extensive 'find' being the enormous ramparts which occupy the whole northern side of Red Hill, between Wellesbourne and Loxley, a large intrenchment in Oakley Wood, and a perfect camp in Barmoor Wood, near Claverdon. The Anglo-Saxon graves exhumed last week belong to a later period, and, strangely enough, were found in a field belonging to Mr. John Staunton, of Longbridge, whose father and brother formed that wonderful and unique collection of Warwickshire antiquities recently acquired by the Midland Institute at Birmingham. It is also a matter of observation that the remains of the Saxon period found in Warwickshire have been discovered only along the banks of the Avon, or the Roman military ways which exist in or on the borders of the county.

Some months have elapsed since some interesting examples of urn burial were found in the face of a rock at the Priory, at Warwick, in a rude species of columbarium; but these remains belong to an earlier period than the graves at Longbridge, which were found in digging for gravel on a slightly sloping bank, which has evidently been thrown up by the Avon when its course was wider and before it debouched into the open mere which now forms the Shelbourne and Burford meadows on the east of Warwick Castle Park. There are no signs of barrow or mound on the spot, for floods have probably washed over the spot and obliterated any outward sign, if any were raised. The bodies were buried about two and a half feet below the green curf, and not more than a foot in the coarse gravel, which here lies on the top of a bed of coarse sand. The remains found are various, and such as are usually found in Anglo-Saxon graves. The indications from the remains at present exhumed seem to show that it was not a place of regular interment, or a Saxon cemetery, but a somewhat hurried burial after a battle or skirmish in the immediate neighborhood; for though some of the bodies were laid east and west, with their heads eastward, others were not so. The bosses or umbos of the shields do not appear to have been laid on the breast as was usually the case, though it was evident that greater care was taken with some of the bodies than with others. Many of the skeletons were found indiscriminately upon the others, a circumstance which in other cases has given rise to the supposition that these were either prisoners taken in battle or slaves sacrificed as a propitiation to the gods. With respect to the bodies themselves, one of the most perfect of the skeletons was that of a powerful young man, who was upward of six feet high, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. His teeth were perfect. His chin somewhat more pointed than usual. This pointed chin marked all the lower jaws we had an opportunity of examining, for many of the skeletons fell into dust or were broken by the workmen in removing them. The remains found with the bodies consist of umbos, or the heavy iron bosses, of shields, spear-heads, knives, fibulæ, two or three counters or knives, a head or two, a straight sword, and one of those peculiar buckets found only in Saxon grave mounds. These appear to have been six umbos at least found, and though not uniform in shape or weight they partake of the usual character of those hand-guards or bosses which formed the centre of the Saxon war boards or shields. When compared with those found at Marton a few years ago, when the Leamington and Rugby Railway was made, these are found to be heavier, taller, and more varied in shape. One was surmounted by a spike or small spear-head; others had a flat disk or button terminal, while in others it was round, and with the disk-headed umbo the point of the long, heavy sword was found. Several of these umbos were found, with the rivets which attached them to the 'linden wood' of which the shield was generally formed, and in more than one instance the handle or brace of the shield was found below the umbo. In none of the skeletons was the shield found in any regular position with respect to the body, and in one instance the largest of these bosses was placed above the skull, as if it had formed part of a helmet. The spear-heads are numerous, but of no special individual type. The blades are eight inches long, and form with the socket, in which the remains of the handle are occasionally found, a weapon thirteen inches long. The smaller spear-heads, presumed to belong to javelins, are not half the length, and have a wider blade in proportion. The other cutting weapons are the knife-blades, and these have been found in considerable numbers. The one sword stands alone. It is one of the few Saxon swords which have been found which show the remains of the wooden scabbard and its ornamentation. Altogether it formed a weapon 2 feet 10 inches long and 2½ inches broad. The end of the hilt is formed of a square piece of bronze brought to a point. The hilt and guard are decayed, but where the scabbard begins there are yet the narrow bands of thin bronze which held the scabbard together, and portions of it can be traced down the entire length of the blade, and it is very similar to one found at Fairford a few years ago. It shows the signs of the attachment to the belt or girdle. The Fairford 'find' was similar to the one at Longbridge, for the bucket, found in this instance at the usual place at the feet of one of the skeletons, though similar in shape and ornamention to the one found at Farrford, is considerably larger, for it is six and a half inches high, and is about six inches in diameter, while the Fairford one was only four inches in diameter and between three and four inches high. The mode of construction was, however, different. The bucket at Longbridge was formed of vertical bands of bronze, ornamented with pearl mold on both sides, which were riveted with prominent studs to the three plain bronze hoops which surrounded the bucket. These hoops and bands are a little over an inch broad, and correspond in width to the narrow strips of wood which formed the bucket-shaped vessel. The upper edge was tipped with metal, and on one side there are the signs of the fastening of some kind of handle. The fibulæ, or brooches, are of a kind somewhat rare in Warwickshire. They are seven in number. The most elaborate in workmanship is circular, is two inches in diameter, and has a circular opening a quarter of an inch in diameter in the centre, which has held a jewel or some precious stone. The space between this was formed of a raised interlaced 'S' pattern riveted, with the ring-like edge, to a thin disk of metal which held the pin and catch. The other fibulæ belonged to the sculptæ, or round saucer-shaped fibulæ, made out of a solid disk of metal bearing an incised pattern similar to the more important one. These bore signs of having been gilded. Two of the fibulæ were of the ordinary flat ring-pattern, and two belonged to what are called the square-shaped fibulæ, of ordinary patterns; one is trefoil-headed and the other is square-headed, ornamented with dotted lines. They are small, but interesting, examples. The saucer-shaped fibulæ have been rarely found on the northern side of the Oxfordshire border. Among the other objects found is a small amber bead, a strip of richly-gilt bronze molding with a saw-like or Vandyke edge, and two or three coins similar in size to what are known as third Roman brass, but the legend and profile are gone. Drawings, measurements, and full notes of these remains have been taken by Mr. J. Tom Burgess, of Leamington, and it is believed that, after being exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, they will find a home in the Warwick Museum."

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Globe* of Saturday morning says: "The robbery and attempted murder of Henry Horwitz on Franklin avenue yesterday morning remains as much of a mystery as ever, but appearances strongly indicate that the affair was the result of a plot laid in New-York. Horwitz, the victim, was a diamond seller for Henle Brothers, No. 16 Maiden lane, New-York, and on Wednesday he visited Smith's broker's store in Brattle square, and while exhibiting his diamonds, noticed a man on the outside who appeared to be watching his movements. He called the attention of Mr. Smith to the matter, remarking that the strange party without had been following him for several days. Suspecting his motive, Horwitz sealed up his package of diamonds and deposited them in the safe of Bigelow, Kennard & Co. Another fact in support of the theory of a plot is that the weapon used was a small Derringer, with single barrel, a breech-loader of medium calibre, the barrel turning out horizontally when it is desired to load it or extract an old shell. It is of a pattern not sold in Boston; and gun and pistol dealers say it is of Southern make, and sold chiefly in New-York. From the circumstances of the assault, the villain approaching close behind his victim and discharging the pistol within a few inches of his head, all point toward the consummation of a plot by men rendered desperate for want of an opportunity for robbing their victim. As it was, they obtained his watch and chain and $30 in money. Mr. Horwitz is quite comfortable, and a serious result is not apprehended from the wound. Mr. Horwitz wore a soft felt hat, and its appearance indicates that the bullet entered the brim from behind and on the under side, at which point is a ragged tear extending some two inches in an upward direction. The fact that the ball did not penetrate the skull indicates that it did not come in contact with the latter at right angles, as would have been the case had Horwitz been standing erect. The Police have been active, but beyond the fact that there were two parties concerned, and that one was a tall man with a silk hat and dark clothes, no clue has been obtained."

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Sugar—The continued scantiness of dispossible stock has kept business at a stand, but has imparted more firmness; on clayed grades the business has been small; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 37,000 hxs. and 2,000 hhds; receipts of the week, 1,150 hxs. and 495 hhds.; exports of the week, 16,500 bxs. and 558 hhds., including 11,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$40 ₱ cwt. Flour, $302@$32 ₱ bbl., for American. Hams, $50@$52 ₱ quintal, for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $41 50@$42 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $8@$9 ₱ bbl. Onions, $13 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores nominal. Shooks dull; box, 9@10 reals; Sugar hhds., 19@20 reals; Molasses hhds., 24@25 reals. White Navy Beans, 23@24½ reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$58 ₱ quintal. Corn, 8@8½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops, long shaved, last sales of Philadelphia at $55@$58, gold, ₱ M., and Portland at $40@$45. Freights in fair demand for the United States. Spanish Gold, 214½@215. Exchange active but weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@95 premium; short sight, 97@98 premium; 60 days, gold, 120@121 premium; short sight, 124@125 premium; on London, 148@150 premium; on Paris, 119@120 premium.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
2—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
3—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
4—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
7—Fay vs. Harney.	544—Rannery vs. Peyser et a.
8—Cheever, &c., vs. Lamar, &c.	557—Hay vs. Star Fire Insurance Company.
9—Clapp

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera.)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Miss Pappenheim

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ICI MEDOR—ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR, (French Plays.)

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Marie Brabrook.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

STEINWAY HALL.—MUSICAL RECEPTION—Mme. Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Jacobsohn, Mr. Theo. Thomas.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE AND CHARACTERIZATIONS by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. Speaker KERR appears to be suffering from an embarrassment of wealth. If he had not so many men who are obviously destined by nature for important chairmanships, he would get on more comfortably to himself and perhaps more safely for the rather rickety party organization of which he, for the time being, is the head. It is reported from Washington that he is to spend the night in the pleasing occupation of revising the list of committees which he has already changed many times. We hope for the sake of the country that he is not about to make any such set of appointments as is attributed to him by the correspondents. The Democratic Party in the House is not strong in able men, but MORRISON, of Illinois, on Ways and Means, PAYNE, of Ohio, on Finance and Banking, and PROCTOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, on Judiciary, would not fairly represent even the very moderate resources of the majority.

It seems that Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution that the Senate elect a presiding officer *pro tempore* was only intended to settle, so far as possible, the right of the Senate in the premises. The question is by no means a simple one, and precedents are somewhat conflicting. Some of the Senators who would like to see a different man from Senator FERRY in the position have grave doubts as to the power of the Senate to remove him. Others who are quite satisfied with Mr. FERRY will vote for Mr. EDMUNDS' resolution nevertheless. It is plain enough that the Senate never regarded its present presiding officer in the light of a possible President of the United States, and it is very doubtful whether it would have chosen him if it had so regarded him. We can imagine a man sensitive enough to resign a position held under such circumstances, but we do not know how Mr. FERRY is disposed on that point.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, the author of the Legal-tender act, writes to Secretary BRISTOW: "You make it clear that the real object of the act was to fund the greenbacks and floating debt of the United States into a six per cent. gold bond, and that the greenbacks were not to be reissued after the war exigency had passed." It is, perhaps, a little late, a dozen years after the act was passed, to be discussing its original intent, which every one understood at the time; but the fact that it is being discussed makes Mr. SPAULDING'S testimony specially valuable.

The unlucky steam-ship *L'Amérique* has had a remarkable voyage, and the news of her safe arrival at Queenstown Saturday night will relieve the minds of many people on both sides of the Atlantic. The steamer left this port for Havre Nov. 13, just five weeks before her final arrival out. She was spoken by the *China* Nov. 21, in latitude 49° north, longitude 20° west, with her shaft broken. The vessel was then under sail, and was about two days' steaming from Queenstown. The *China* took her mails and a few of the passengers, and went on to Queenstown. The disabled vessel was next reported as seen off the Scilly Isles, Dec. 2, and an English relief steamer was sent for her; but the report was unfounded, as was the next one, that she had been sighted by the *Indus* off Cape St. Vincent, more than six hundred miles south of the point where she had been fallen in with by the *China*. The steamer *Ville de Brest*, of the General Transatlantic Line, was sent out on a search for her Dec. 4, and has now towed her into port. This trip of the French steamer is something unexampled, as she was about four weeks at sea under sail, after having reached a point only two days, by steam, from Queenstown.

Congress is asked to interfere in behalf of civil order in Alaska, and a Washington dispatch gives us the views of an expert in Alaskan affairs upon the general subject. The few points brought out in this statement clearly show the anomalous condition of that distant part of the national domain. It is not a Territory—that is to say, it has no organic existence as such, and no organized government of any sort. A law of Congress, passed in 1868, extends the jurisdiction of the courts of Oregon and Washington Territory over Alaska, and persons charged with civil offenses are taken down to these courts for trial. But the government of the region is practically military in character. It is complained that whisky is smuggled into the country contrary to law, and that there is no civil authority strong enough to prevent it. One bill before the Senate makes Alaska a county of Washington Territory, and another bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury additional powers in the direction of revenue affairs in that region. The legislation, in either case, is intended for the protection of the natives, who number about twenty-five thousand. It does not seem likely that Washington Territory can be safely burdened with the care and cost of an isolated community of this sort. And, on the other hand, it is not probable that this generation will see Alaska populous enough to ask for a Territorial organization. In the whole length and breadth of the region there are not now fifty white people.

Yesterday's severe weather extended over the Middle Atlantic States, New-England, and Canada. In this City we had the intense discomfort of a cold gale. The streets were wind-swept, cloudy with dust, and almost absolutely deserted during a greater part of the day. The wind was so piercing that most people will learn with surprise that the mercury was far above zero all day. Our readers may possibly find some solace in the fact that the wind on Mount Washington, yesterday, traveled at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and the thermometer was thirty-eight degrees below zero. Along the lakes the cold was sharp, and the heavy gale on the coast has probably caused much suffering and disaster.

AN OLD QUESTION RENEWED.

Circumstances have recently awakened discussion on a question which a few years since attracted a great deal of attention, but which, though of great importance, soon sank out of sight. We refer to the subject of an efficient reform of the civil service of the Federal Government. The disclosures made in the course of the prosecutions for frauds on the revenue in St. Louis and Milwaukee, and the facts which our Chicago correspondent has made public with reference to similar prosecutions contemplated in that city, reveal possibilities of corruption and malfeasance in not only the minor offices but in some of the most important positions of the civil service, which are extremely disquieting. It is well established that the frauds which are now engaging so much of the energies of the Government were the result of a conspiracy between tax-payers and the officers appointed to collect, or to secure the collection of, the taxes. These officers were of a number of grades, from that of those who dealt immediately with the distillers to that of those to whom general supervision of the lower officials was intrusted. And it cannot but have occurred to any one who has examined the subject with any degree of interest that there must be grave defects in the method of selecting these officials, and that the guarantees for either skill or honesty relied on in choosing them can have little intrinsic trustworthiness. A business man who should discover among his employes schemes for defrauding him, hatched by the most important subordinates in an extensive branch of his business, and carried on successfully for years, would certainly consider that he had made some great mistake in the means he had adopted for getting honest men to aid him in his affairs. In our country, practically and theoretically, it is the public at large which is the employer; it is the public that pays the cost of its own errors, and it is the public which must revise the system and secure the adoption of a better one.

But it is a misfortune of the public in the present case that the machinery by which it is compelled to express its desires and convictions in regard to matters of this character is liable to be largely influenced by the very men whose faults it is necessary to correct, and the bad ones among whom it wishes to get rid of. It turns out invariably that the unfaithful officials are politicians of more or less influence, and generally are active and successful politicians in very nearly the proportion of their unfaithfulness. It would be a great mistake to conclude that all politicians who hold office are necessarily controlled by interested motives, or because they are officeholders and politicians that they are untrue to their official obligations. There are too many men in office as honest as those in ordinary business to make any such inference a fair or an intelligent one, and the *doctrinaires* who set down a man as a knave because he happens to be in public employment only embarrass and delay the reform they profess to desire. It remains true, however, that the corrupt men who get office in one way or another have it in their power, to a great extent, to prevent any change for the better in the system which has enabled them to be chosen, and so far have prevented it. And this is the most serious difficulty in the way of any adequate reform.

Nor is there any patent way of getting around this difficulty. No scheme of civil service reform will have the slightest chance of success which does not receive the hearty and intelligent support of the great body of the voters. Even if one could be adopted by a single administration, and forced upon the country during one term of office, it would break down unless its authors could fall back upon a powerful and permanent public sentiment in its favor. The forces which oppose reform are strong enough to oppose it effectually unless the people not only wish to have it, but wish it so earnestly that they will insist upon it steadily year after year until they get it. Any plan that does not have this basis will only add one more to the failures of which we have had a sufficient number.

There is very little evidence that any such public sentiment with reference to civil service reform exists. Certainly there is none as yet strong enough to sustain a new political party, nor any which is likely to enter into any national contest in an effective manner. There may be enough, if parties were pretty evenly balanced on other issues, to make itself felt—but of even that there is no certainty. What little there is exists almost exclusively among those who act generally with the Republicans. There is no demand worth speaking of in the Democratic Party for any real reform. The recent exhibition of the mania for office-seeking which took place when applicants appeared by the hundred for each of the petty offices at the disposal of the House of Representatives shows how the tide runs in the Democratic ranks. The professions of the leaders, like those of Mr. LAMAR, for instance, in his much-lauded speech at the Democratic caucus, amount to nothing.

The Democrats are willing enough to see bad officers turned out because they happen to be Republicans, but they are not less willing to see all the others follow if that can be brought about. And as for any "efficient demand" for a system which will secure the appointment of good officers and retain them, whatever their politics may be, there is no evidence of its existence in the Democratic Party. We venture to say that in spite of an occasional outbreak of clamor on their part, not one of their leaders will dare to propose the establishment of such a system by law at the present session.

PROTECTION FROM SEWER-GAS.

On the 10th of November last, Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE read a paper before the Health Association at Baltimore, on "City Drainage and Water Supply," which deserved and attracted very wide attention. He pointed out the deadly nature of sewer-gas, and the facility with which it gains access to houses in which the waste pipes are arranged after the unscientific method in general use. The remedy which he prescribed consisted, briefly, in placing a trap in the house-drain which connects the waste-pipes with the sewer, and in securing the safe escape of whatever gas may leak through this trap, by running a ventilating pipe from a point in the waste-pipe between the trap and the basins and bath-tubs to the roof of the house. In addition to these precautions, he recommended that the customary traps under each basin or sink should be retained, with the understanding, of course, that they should be properly constructed, instead of being, as is now frequently the case, too shallow to be of any use whatever. This plan secures absolute safety. The trap in the house-drain is reasonably sure to remain full of water at all times, and whenever the sewer-gas does force its way though it, the ventilating pipe affords such an easy channel for its escape that it will not leak through the small house-traps. It is now well understood that a very large proportion of the deaths from diphtheria, typhoid fever, and cerebro-spinal meningitis which occur annually in this and other cities, are due wholly to the poisonous effects of sewer-gas; and the value of a scheme like that of Gen. VIELE's, which promises to effectually banish sewer-gas from our houses, can hardly be overestimated.

The Board of Health has now taken this matter into consideration. Last Tuesday Dr. DAY, the Superintendent, made a report in which he recommended that the board should request the Department of Buildings to require that all new buildings shall be provided with substantially the same system of traps and ventilating pipes proposed by Gen. VIELE. The report was adopted, and a resolution was passed calling upon the Department of Buildings to enforce the recommendation of the report. It is as much the plain duty of the department to prevent men from building houses in which the inmates will be poisoned by gas, as it is to forbid the erection of buildings which are too weak to stand alone, or are without sufficient means of escape in case of fire. Indeed, the duty of protecting the public from sewer gas is even more imperative just at present than that of preventing the building of houses without fire escapes; since, where one person perishes from fire, it is no exaggeration to say that a hundred are killed by sewer-gas. It may be impracticable to secure proper changes in houses already built and provided with the old-fashioned and dangerous method of plumbing, but we can certainly prevent the building of any new pest-houses, and the Department of Buildings should undertake that duty without the least delay.

New-York is already under obligations to Gen. VIELE for his useful sanitary map, in which the localities of choked up water-courses is shown, so that persons who consult it before hiring houses can escape the danger of ignorantly moving into houses built on a swamp, and certain to be the nests of malarial diseases. His recent thorough and intelligent discussion of the drainage problem, with his efficient plan of keeping sewer-gas out of our houses, is a still greater benefit to the public, and we owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to be heartily acknowledged. Let the Department of Buildings see to it that henceforth every new building is properly drained, and let every house-holder whose house is now exposed to the invasion of sewer-gas, take instant measures to shut out the enemy by adopting Gen. VIELE's system of plumbing. Whatever the cost may be, it will prove far cheaper than doctor's bills and funeral expenses.

THE LAST OF A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The New-York State Board of Charities has an unequaled opportunity of carrying out reforms of great importance to the community. It had long been seen that the county institutions for the poor and criminal were a disgrace to our civilization. What could a small community, having within it all the unfortunates and the guilty who always belong to human society, do for their reform, care, and punishment? The county-house is, perhaps, a small building, without any modern conveniences, with no room for classification, and of necessity managed by officials of moderate ability and experience. It is a house studiously neglected by the fortunate classes, and seldom visited even by the ministers of religion. The traditional modes of dealing with paupers are hard and unfeeling. From these and other causes the county alms-house becomes gradually a centre of abuses—an abode of misery. The most unhappy dwellers in this "house of horrors" are the pauper lunatics.

The condition of the man or woman who has seen better days, reduced at last to the alms-house, has always been a favorite theme in literature for those who would describe the changes of human life. But how few have ever pictured the fate of the lunatic pauper. It is the most horrible tragedy of modern life. The woman living happily with her husband and relatives is suddenly stricken with disease of the brain, ending in violent mental disorder. She is at first retained at home, and watched with all the attention of affection and sympathy. But her paroxysms become too violent and dangerous, and she is obliged to be placed in an asylum. Here for a time she is supported by her relatives, until her disease becomes hopeless. Then the affection which might have withstood all other shocks and changes seems unable to bear the continued burden. It becomes increasingly difficult, also, to support the pecuniary tax. Gradually she is neglected. And finally, the authorities finding that her board is not to be paid in the asylum, turn her over to the officials of the county where she resided. Her relatives have left the neighborhood, and the Poor-masters are forced to place her in the alms-house. Here she associates with ruffians, criminals, idiots, and wild lunatics. She is fed almost as the beasts are fed. She sleeps on a heap of straw, and is often cold, hungry, and hardly clothed. No glance of sympathy ever reaches her. The officials utterly misunderstand the nature of the disease which afflicts her, and have the old, traditional, stupid, barbaric habit of dealing with it. They know nothing of the modern methods of cure, nor, if they did, have they the means of applying them. The disease grows more intense. The poor creature, in her dim, wild way, understanding that she is where she ought not to be, and is badly treated, has fearful paroxysms, tears her clothing, shrieks and raves, and perhaps assaults the other paupers. Now she is fastened in a cage or a cell, ironed, flogged, without light, with little food, sleeping on a heap of straw in a state of filth which cannot be described, covered soon with vermin, sometimes partly frozen in the bitter nights, and thus remaining a wild, raving, incurable maniac for years. The delicate and well-cared-for woman of better days is abandoned by all men and treated worse than the animals.

The State Board of Charities may now reform all this by the removal, under the law of 1865, of pauper lunatics to State Asylums. The woman whose case we have pictured, a sketch taken from life, is removed to the Willard Asylum on Seneca Lake, under the wise charge of that experienced physician of minds diseased, Dr. E. B. CHAPIN. This woman, heavily ironed, is brought by some strong Poor-masters to the asylum. The first step is to remove her irons; then some kind female assistants take her to a warm bath, and for the first time in many years she has the grateful feeling of cleanliness of body. She is clad in clean and respectable garments; is fed at table in a decent manner; is permitted to work off her nervous irritation by walking in light and warm corridors, or with attendants in the grounds. At night she is put in a warm and comfortable bed, where the attendants watch her as a mother watches a babe. On Sunday she is brought to the chapel, and the sounds of that message which may bring peace even to the delirium of lunacy reaches her dull ears. She is soon given some light occupation. Her companions are, as a usual thing, quiet and undisturbing. The attendants and physicians are full of kindness and watchful care. The disease rapidly abates. Few paroxysms occur. The light of sanity never, perhaps, returns, but the wild, raving, filthy-looking creature of the alms-house cage is a decent, well-behaved, industrious lunatic; as comfortable as her malady will permit her to be.

If our readers will visit the Willard Asylum they will find such cases by the hundreds. Now, during the present Winter an effort will be made with the State Board of Charity and with the Legislature to permit the counties to retain more of these cases in their own charge. The Secretary—it seems to us most unwisely—has already permitted a few counties to retain their lunatics. We trust that this permission will be revoked, and no new privilege of this kind be granted. The saving of $1 50 per week for each lunatic to a county, compared with the vast difference in human happiness, is not for a moment to be thought of.

DEAD PLANETS.

It was hardly kind in Prof. PROCTOR to announce so abruptly as he did the other evening, that our ancient and popular satellite, the moon, is dead. Among his hearers there were doubtless many young persons to whom the moon was endeared by precious associations of a nature not wholly unconnected with balconies and other places for the easy transaction of innocent flirtation. To be told that the kindly and silent moon, which has witnessed so many tender scenes, and never once mentioned them, is a cold and ghastly corpse is extremely unpleasant, and Prof. PROCTOR might have broken the news in a more gentle and sympathetic way.

We are told that the breath—or atmosphere—of the moon has long since departed, and that not the slightest sign of life can be detected in her scarred and wrinkled face. This is sad enough, but what is still more unpleasant is the confident prediction that our own private Earth is likewise doomed to death. In course of time the seas and the air will vanish, and the earth will no longer sustain animal or vegetable life. The catastrophe will doubtless be postponed until after the Centennial, but it is certain ultimately to arrive; and persons who propose to revive American commerce by giving large subsidies to a line of American Atlantic steamers should take notice of the fact that the Atlantic is merely a temporary affair, which is to dry up, or perhaps vanish into Symmes' Hole. Meanwhile, the arrogant Jupiter, flushed with comparative youth and hydrogen gas, will gradually gain in solidity and in self-restraint in the management of its external and internal fires. An area of barometrical elevation on its lake region, together with cool and clearing weather along its coasts, are among the future certainties of that planet; and about the time that the Earth is at its last gasp, Jupiter is to secure a colony of improved human beings, who will take liberties with our planet with telescopes and spectroscopes, and will patronizingly announce that it is dead and worthless.

This prospect is certainly not an alluring one, but perhaps we should take the astronomer's statements with some grains of allowance. If the moon is dead, she is certainly a very bright and lively corpse, and she apparently goes on her revolving way quiet as well as she did when she was alive. Even if we grant that the moon is dead, and that the Earth is doomed to a similar death, it does not necessarily follow that we may not survive to assist, so to speak, at her wake for a countless number of centuries. Who can say that as our air and water gradually vanish we may not learn to do without them? Of course, it would be rather hard at first to dispense entirely with all vegetables; but with the progress of science we may be able to revive the old scheme of drawing sunbeams from cucumbers, and may have to materialize cucumbers and other delicacies out of sunbeams. At any rate, there is no immediate cause of alarm. A dead moon is just as useful for all amatory purposes as a live one, and we need not decide that a dead Earth will be useless until the fatal moment arrives. As for Jupiter, we can let him pursue his arrogant course without troubling ourselves about him. If he has no respect for old age and advancing decrepitude, that is his misfortune. It is comfort to think that he will not always be young, handsome, and dressed in shining hydrogen, but that if the Earth does die, the death of Jupiter must ultimately follow.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Herr Wachtel is to sing in "Lohengrin," this evening, at the Academy of Music.

"On Demande un Gouverneur" and "Ici, Médor," will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre, to-night.

"Henry V." is to be brought out at the Brooklyn Theatre, this evening, with Mr. Rignold in the titular rôle.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will appear at Chickering Hall to-night, and deliver his new lecture called "Lights and Footlights," and dealing in reminiscences of the stage.

The concert complimentary to Miss Antoinette Sterling occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. Miss Sterling will have the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Protestant Episcopal Church at Williamsburg, Va., will send to the Centennial Exhibition two old communion services belonging to that church. One service is made of gold, and consists of only two pieces—a cup, with two handles, for the wine, and a small saucer for the bread. It was the gift of some old aristocratic family, and bears their crest of arms. It is supposed to be 115 years old. The other set is of very heavy silver, and was given by George IV. It consists of three pieces—a tall tankard for holding the wine; a very handsome goblet of most beautiful proportions, and a large, heavy plate for the bread—all of the pieces bearing the royal stamp, crown, &c.

A man named Renton—a native of the Orkneys—has been discovered in the Island of Malayta, where he had passed eight years as a slave of the chief man of the island. His story was, that he was kidnapped at San Francisco and carried by an American ship to the Guano Islands. Escaping from thence in an open boat with some companions he drifted to Malayta: his companions died from want and exposure, but he was rescued. The natives, at first inimical to him, grew to like him, and seemed grieved to part with him. Renton has sometimes a difficulty in expressing himself in English, and employs Malaytan words occasionally. The Bobtail Nag, the ship that rescued him, has taken him to Queensland.

In accordance with the order of the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Bishops has provided a programme of religious services in commemoration of the Centennial, to be held next year between the first Sabbath in June and the Fourth of July. The following is the programme: "1. On the day appointed for the service let there be from 8:30 A. M. to 10 A. M. a social meeting with the reading of suitable Scripture lessons, selected from the Old and New Testaments, singing and prayer, to be followed by such remarks as any present may feel disposed to make touching national providential blessings or gracious personal benefits. 2. At the usual hour for morning service let an appropriate sermon be preached. 3. We further recommend that at some hour in the afternoon a children's meeting be held, with services calculated to inspire patriotic and religious sentiments."

It has been remarked in the European press that the original contribution of Frenchmen to the Suez Canal scheme was the report made by Napoleon's engineers during the French occupation of Egypt, that any project of canalization was impracticable, owing to the difference of levels, which they mistakenly imagined to exist between the seas on either side. A. M. Lepère seems to have contemplated a canal with locks at the time; but nothing came of it, and the belief of the engineers employed by Napoleon was impressed on all Europe from the beginning of the century down to the period when the late Gen. (then Captain) Chesney, of the British Army, investigated the matter personally. In his report to the English Ambassador at Constantinople of Sept. 2, 1830, he declared there were "no serious natural difficulties," and added that the canal scheme would be "a grand and beneficial speculation for the world, as well as a paying one."

A good story was told by the Chairman of a public dinner lately given in celebration of the Duke of Buccleuch's birthday to illustrate the aptitude for business displayed by the Duke and his brother, Lord John Scott, in early life. About forty years ago, he said, when there had been severe distress in the manufacturing districts, and among other places in Hawick, where the Duke possesses a large property, this nobleman and his brother went from one weaving shop to another making inquiries as to the wages paid for this and that bit of work. At last they came to a shop where they were weaving woolen hose, and the men assured his Grace that they could only make three pence a pair, or about nine pence a day. "That is little," said Lord John to the man sitting at the loom; "will you allow me to try my hand at the loom, and see if I can't make more than you?" "Your Lordship will make little of this," said the man. Lord John, however, sat down, took up the shuttle, and worked away, the men all the while looking on in wonder. After a short time he pitched off one hose, then took out his watch, and worked another, and at last exclaimed, "I could make fifteen pence a day at this work."

MODERN ITALY.

OLD FORMS AND NEW FASHIONS.

THE OATH IN A COURT OF JUSTICE—THE EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE—THE TURKISH QUESTION—GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF RAILROADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

It might hardly be expected that the proposal to do away with the solemnity of the oath in courts of law would be made in Italy. But such is the fact, and the question is now under serious discussion. In the recent important murder trial, several of the witnesses called refused to swear, alleging that their views as free-thinkers would not permit them to put their hand upon the Gospel of St. John, which, printed upon a card, is the symbol now commonly used in the courts. Before this, I believe the crucifix has been the symbol, as in other Catholic countries, as the sacred Scriptures in their entirety continue to be in Protestant communities. The law requires the formality of the oath, and the cases of refusal to conform to it are multiplying, as we have had lately a variety of proofs. Some of the writers upon the subject hold that the witness should be examined on his simple veracity, visiting with severer penalties than ever false testimony. It is a fact, perhaps not at all encouraging, that the license of conscientious doubt in revelation is increasing in this country, and it seems to be the next step and necessary result of the indifference to religion, or matters connected with the Church, which has prevailed, and, if we may trust the testimony of those who study the subject most attentively, is becoming more general. It is a matter which excites serious concern among those who have at heart the welfare of this society. If the case is as bad as is represented, Italy is in a very phenomenal condition. The streets of the towns are swarming with priests, and they are the ones who declare the most earnestly that the country is losing its religion. All well-wishing observers not directly responsible for the social condition here ask, "What is to be done?" Here in Rome missionaries are arriving from all parts of the Protestant world, believing that the ground is Pagan, and the field one demanding the exercise of Christian effort. There must be now quite twenty places where one or another kind of religious work is going on under Protestant direction. The zeal increases instead of diminishing. The holy Father and his friends are vexed beyond measure, and the indignation shows itself nearly every time the Pope makes a speech.

THE EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

Among the questions revived in public debate and probably before long to be introduced into Parliament, is that of an extension of the franchise. Two or three years back, when the party of the Opposition told the Government that as a means of getting into power it would insist upon a large increase in the number of voters, the proposal was rejected with positiveness, and almost with indignation, by the Ministers. In the interval, both opinion and feeling have undergone a change, and the Ministry has promised to listen to an explanation of the scheme when it is brought forward. It is now plainly enough seen that what little of political life there is manifested when the electoral urns are opened, is in danger of dying quite out. Of the 500,000 now entitled to vote, not more than one-half can be whipped up to the polls at a general election. The system of government actually at work in Italy has a just claim to be called popular, yet the number of voices given in the election of Deputies, or the municipal officers, represents but a small fraction of the population. The Pope has given the word, and the Church party has at length determined to try its hand in the use of this instrument of the ballot to serve its purposes. The plan, at present, is to take part in the city or local elections, with the object in view of controlling popular education and getting possession of a portion of the funds by which the machine of government is moved. Some success has attended the effort before this made in certain localities. If the plan works well when tried on a larger scale, it is thought that it will afterward be applied, with the end in view of getting a representation in Parliament. The examples of Belgium and Bavaria have given encouragement that as much may be accomplished here. This proposed political action will come from the revocation of the edict long ago issued by the authority of the Pope, "Neither elections nor electors!" Something is already gained by the Liberal Party, for it sees an acceptance here in Rome by the clerical managers of the principle upon which popular or constitutional Governments are founded.

WHO SHALL VOTE?

The wisdom of the plan for enlarging the franchise being accepted, the question that follows is, To what extent and to what class shall the privilege be extended? To add half a million or a million to the actual number of voters does not seem like a risky step to take. The present ratio is two per cent. of the whole population. To raise it to four or five per cent. would bring the electoral privilege up to the standard of that of the British Isles. It is generally conceded by persons of reflection that anything like "universal suffrage" in Italy would be likely, in the present state of education, to bring about the ruin of the country. What has already been gained is too precious to be put to risk by the sudden application of principles of sentimental justice or abstract right. The example of France, or even of some of our States in which instruction is less advanced, does not give encouragement to schemes for putting too suddenly upon the multitude the immense and almost sacred responsibility of a voice in the choice of rulers and the direction of affairs of state. The sacerdotal class in France and Italy, as the crew of demagogues with us, are ready to take advantage of the imperfect knowledge or unreasoning feelings of the crowd, and with the seducing cry of "religion" or "democracy" imperiled, to establish themselves in the exercise of despotic power.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The Turkish question increases in interest with the unfolding of its new phases and as the purposes of the parties most intimately involved in its settlement become more manifest. If Austria can be pushed to take part at once, and occupy, with a plausible pretext, the disaffected provinces, other parties may be able to make their way with fewer difficulties to be overcome. If the heterogeneous military power can be induced to become more Eastern, with its political centre removed further from the confines of Germany, the aspiration of Fatherland may have opened a brighter prospect of fulfillment. If in the order of events there is to be brought about at last a union of all the populations of the German stock, then the Austrian military power, not to fall behind in its position, will be forced to seek for compensations for inevitable losses in acquisitions of provinces of the soon to be dismembered State. The tripartite partition of Turkey in our time can find an easier justification than could that of Poland, begun in the last century. The Turkish power, or rather loss of power, no more than that of the Papal temporality, represents nothing, and for a long time has represented nothing, of any value to the civilization of the world. The time seems to be ripe for a final settlement. The fruit, indeed, is over-ripe, and is falling rotten from the bough, as has that of so many other decayed, once independent, States.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF RAILROADS.

The project of buying up the Italian railroads by the Government is the topic which for some time past has been under discussion in journals and in public circles. Weighted as the Treasury already is with many burdens, the enterprise seems to be a very great one for the State to undertake. But if we may judge by the many favorable opinions expressed in the newspapers, the scheme finds encouragement, and is in a fair way of being carried out. The relations existing between the Government and the railroad management have always been intimate, the State giving certain guarantees and reserving to itself the enjoyment of certain rights, among them the almost free passage of its placemen over the roads. I have heard it suggested that the plan for bringing at once the railroads entirely under the control of the State has had its impulse in German policy. A large part of the shares in the stock of the companies in the north of Italy are held in France, and it is to these that attention is first given. In the war which is yet to come, no advantage is to be left in the hands of the probable enemy, and the foresight of the present may make the risk of military disaster less. The counsels of prudence and the places for defense become more reciprocal and intimate between Germany and Italy every day. The name of no foreign Government agent here is so conspicuous as that of the representative of the German Empire.

THE SEASON.

November has drizzled and slopped itself to an end, and we have now a patch of blue sky and a streak of sunshine, which has brought the King back to Rome, and the "season" must soon begin. The inn-keepers have polished knocker and bell-pull, and are now only waiting to welcome with many smiles the guests of the four great traveling nations, with the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon family standing at the top of the list. If the *forestieri* do not arrive, the sighs and lamentations among those who live by inn-keeping and traffic will swell before Winter ends into a solemn dirge. It all goes as well as is expected and hoped, then the gains will be counted in a mood of laughing hilarity.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

THE AMOUNT AND CONDITIONS OF THE LATE JUDGE PARKER'S GIFT—A LAW DEPARTMENT ENDOWED.

The *Dartmouth*, the college paper of Dartmouth College, says the bequest of the late Hon. Joel Parker, LL. D., to this college contemplates two objects:

1. *A Law Department.*—In correspondence with President Smith, some time before his death, he expressed a deep interest in this object, and intimated that some provision for it would be found in his will. It was natural that his thoughts should take this direction, as, for several years after his resignation of his Professorship in the Harvard Law School, he was connected with the Dartmouth Faculty as Professor of Law, giving annually a valuable course of lectures on the general principles of constitutional and municipal jurisprudence. Of his large property in the South and West, he gives (1) 2,000 shares "in the capital stock of the Chesterfield Land Improvement Company in the State of Virginia;" and (2) from the proceeds of more than 3,000 acres of land owned by him in the State of Michigan, $50,000. This for the purpose of constituting three funds in support of the proposed Law Department, an Instruction fund, a Library fund and a Building fund. "Each of the three funds," he says, "ought to have a capital, on the organization, of at least from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, and it is supposed that the property may reach that value, at least, within some reasonable time hereafter"—that is the total value of from ninety to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

2. *Increase of the Dartmouth College Library.*—A long time ago, in connection with his brothers Edward and Isaac, Judge Parker established a fund of several thousand dollars called "The Parker Fund," for the benefit of the college library. In his will he adds to it the sum of $12,500, to be paid when his executors "shall be in funds which may be applicable to that purpose."

The whole sum thus given to Dartmouth College, and likely to be available at no remote time, is, in round numbers, according to his own estimate, from $100,000 to $150,000. There are several other bequests to the College in the will of smaller amount, and residuary or conditional.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION—LETTER FROM PRESIDENT SMITH.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:

I was sorry to see in the *Post* of yesterday a communication charging the late Treasurer of Dartmouth College, Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, with a "heavy defalcation." It is but justice to the memory of one who was so highly esteemed and so fully confided in while living, and it is due, I think, to his family that, without going into particulars, I should make a brief general statement. Mr. Blaisdell held the office of Treasurer, as your correspondent has said, for the long term of forty years, during which time a large amount of business passed through his hands, some of it very complicated. In transferring the office, with all its appurtenances to a new incumbent, and in opening a new set of books, it was deemed proper to make a careful revision of the accounts, and a thorough re-examination of investments, incomes, and liabilities. In the process of review and verification some perplexities have arisen, and apparent discrepancies have been found at several points, but we have, as yet, no proof—and this is what I am chiefly concerned to say—of the appropriation by our late Treasurer of a single penny of the college property to his own use. The examination of the college books is not yet completed, and our hope and trust is—warranted by many and weighty considerations—that even if mistakes shall be ascertained, it will appear beyond a doubt that there has been no embezzlement of funds. If, unhappily, it should be otherwise, there will be, as your correspondent has stated, no loss to the college. Meanwhile I ask that all interested will, for a little time, hold their judgment of the matter in suspense. The tongue that death has stilled does at least plead silently for this. ASA D. SMITH.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Wednesday, says: "We understand that, for the purpose of completing the plans already projected, Mr. Vanderbilt has very lately increased his donation previously made by nearly $100,000, thus making in all about $700,000 that he has already given to establish in the South a first-class university. This is a princely donation from a citizen of the North to the people of the South, and is gratefully recognized as such. Acts of generosity of this character, more than any mere acts of legislation, tend to produce and are producing a genuine restoration of kindly feeling between the two great sections of the country. As the children of the South, in their elementary education, found so munificent a benefactor in the late George Peabody, whose name, by reason of his noble generosity, will ever be held in the highest esteem throughout this entire country, so are we greatly encouraged that the cause of higher university education in the South has found so generous a supporter in the person of Cornelius Vanderbilt. One gift was necessary to supplement the other. While the young children scattered throughout the Southern States receive the inestimable benefits of the Peabody fund, the young men of the South who desire an education of the highest order this country or any country affords, will recognize in Mr. Vanderbilt their great benefactor. It requires a large amount of money to establish a university—one in fact, and not in name only. The South needs such an institution, and we hope that, by the combined efforts of the friends of the Vanderbilt, the day may not be far distant when she may boast of an income of over two hundred thousand dollars per year, and thus become the Harvard of the South."

CHANGE IN A CHURCH PASTORATE.

After a pastorate of half a century Rev. W. H. Furness, of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, has resigned his charge, and is succeeded by Rev. Joseph May, lately of Newburyport, Mass. This step has been taken in accordance with a plan long ago determined by the venerable clergyman, who retires from the pulpit which he has so long honored in the full strength of a vigorous old age. Mr. Furness, in earlier years, was an ardent abolitionist and a warm friend of and coworker with Garrison, May, Phillips, and other historic men. In his theological views he was in full sympathy with the late Rev. Samuel J. May, whose son has now accepted a call to the vacated Philadelphia pulpit. Mr. Joseph May was graduated at Cambridge in 1857, and from the Divinity School in 1861. His first settlement was at Yonkers, N. Y., but his longest pastorate was at Newburyport, which city he now leaves after eight years of earnest and faithful work.

A LONDON HOME FOR LOST DOGS.

We have been asked, says the London *Times*, to call attention to this institution, about the rules and practice of which some misapprehension seems to exist. It has recently added, at the expense of £400, a sufficient number of new kennels to accommodate from 150 to 200 dogs. With regard to the mode of conducting the home, the committee invite the public to pay it a visit, when they will see, on an average, about four hundred dogs, well fed, supplied freely with water, and carefully littered. Since the home has been removed to its new site, at the foot of the Battersea-park Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, between the confluence of two lines, all possibility of annoyance to the surrounding neighborhood has been removed. The institution has been adopted by the Metropolitan Police as the depot to which all stray dogs are consigned. These sometimes number several hundred a week, and as each dog must be kept three clear days before disposal, the new kennels have been built to meet the great tax this imposes on the home. Since the extensive and systematic action taken by the Police, the practice has been to receive only such dogs as are sent in officially by them, but no rewards whatever are given. In order to avoid any possible complicity in vivisection, the minimum price for selling dogs has been fixed higher than it would otherwise be. The original cost of the site and buildings was about £4,000, a portion of which remains on mortgage. The committee, therefore, appeal to the public for funds, as the proceeds of the sale of dogs and the charge for their keep made to owners do not even pay the annual cost of maintenance. Contrary to the general notion, the skins of dogs are absolutely unsalable, and no revenue whatever is derived from this source. The home is open to inspection, free of charge, from 10 to 4, and in Summer, 10 to 6.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGLAND.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "In regard to the reported sale of Fall River print cloths in England, the following, we understand, are the facts: The Fall River Mills have not sold any goods to go to Manchester, England. Their agent who went there reported what he thought they could net there for some goods, should they make the experiment, and the mills decided to make about twenty-five thousand pieces and send them out on their own account. The goods are to be twenty-six inches wide. Good judges say there is no prospect of any outlet for print cloths in Manchester, unless at much lower prices."

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.

THE ELEMENTS OF CONVERSION.

SERMON BY REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA IN THE CLASSON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Pastor of Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached last evening a sermon on "The Elements of Conversion," taking as his text verses 6 and 7 of the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah: "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near; let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God for He will abundantly pardon." The preacher said that for the purpose of studying the elements of conversion from a scriptural example, thus illustrating by the narratio of the New Testament the precepts of the Old Testament as embodied in the text, he would take the brief and familiar history of the thief upon the cross. This example was one of peculiar significance, without antecedent and without consequence—it stood alone. We were able, therefore, to discover in it what was essential and was not essential to conversion. Analyzing the record we found first that the repentant malefactor had a knowledge of God and asked his companion, "Dost thou fear God?" He had a knowledge of the future state and he warned his companion of the judgment of God and must have anticipated the future judgment. He said to Jesus, "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." Besides this he had a knowledge of his own sin, and proclaimed to his companion that he was in condemnation; and justly. He confessed his sin in the presence of the crowd who were assembled about the cross, and in the presence of the Saviour Himself. He also had, as a Jew, a knowledge of Jesus as the Messiah. This knowledge was the basis of his repentance and faith, and there must have been an operation of the Holy Spirit upon his mind, and by it he discovered the Lord Jesus; else, we cannot tell why it was that his companion did not have the same experience. There was no operation on his mind which could have resulted in his case from doctrinal or church rite; he was evidently saved by grace through faith, without works. His works were anterior to repentance and faith. This analysis presented the essential elements of conversion, but in order to avoid error in it we might prove its accuracy by going back to the ancient Scriptural writings to note how far they were sustained by the Gospel. God was the same in all times, and the relations of God to man and of man to God were the same, and by going back to the older writings we justified this analysis, and gave force to the example. In the first place, salvation was by Christ. The Prophet gave invitation in His glorious message, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come unto Me!" The idea here conveyed was that salvation was a gift, imparted without price in return. Salvation was simply an expression of God's love, which was let or hindered by human impenitence and unbelief. God did not hold unto himself the grace that brought salvation; but that grace was like wax in the sun, its operation depending upon the impressible power of the subject. In the next place, repentance was in the order of salvation. The prophet exclaimed, "Let the wicked forsake his way." The word "way" was here used in a figurative sense, as denoting the habit, the practice, the method of his life. He was to yield his choice, his determination, his independence of will. Not only externally, but internally, there must be a change; a change of view, of feeling, of disposition! There must be humility, dependence, submission, obedience. Salvation must be of the spirit, and as a man thinketh out of the heart, so was it with him. A man's thoughts determined his will. His will never could determine his thoughts or feelings. So our Saviour taught Nicodemus that he must be born again. There must also be a turning to the Lord. This turning of the thoughts and will was a negative, and there must, to make it effective, be a positive turning also. There must be a broad sweep that would turn the soul to God and fix it on him. The dying malefactor turned away from himself and from his sin, to Jesus and confessed it in the presence of all. In the next place there must be an out-going of the heart toward God—the affections must go out to him, grasp him, and hold him. So the prophet says, "Seek ye the Lord." This the malefactor did. He cried out to the Lord and asked to be taken into His kingdom. God held Himself so that He must be sought to be found, and we could only find Him by going to Him, and, therefore, He did not manifest Himself in such ways to the sinner as he did to the believer. Again, the prophet had asked "Wherefore do ye spend your money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which bringeth no return?" The soul thirsted for grace and for salvation as for cooling and refreshing draughts, and when the cry was heard "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom!" He responded to the cry. We must call upon Him, and if it was prayer that took with it the soul and reached the heart that was a proof manifesting a state wrought in the soul, which was salvation. If there was something wanting, of lowliness and reverential familiarity with God, salvation was not effected in its integrity—the work was not complete. The result was this then: that what was needful in conversion was such a knowledge of sin within himself as would lead a man to forsake his ways, and such an operation of the spirit in his heart as would lead him to forsake his thoughts; then the repentance, which was a turning from self and a turning to the Lord; then the outgoing of the heart after the Lord, which was the seeking of the Lord, and then the expression of the heart to the Lord, which was the calling upon Him.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

REV. FRANK H. MARLING INSTALLED AS PASTOR OVER THE FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Frank H. Marling was installed as Pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church last evening. The exercises were participated in by a very large congregation. Mr. Marling is from Toronto, Canada, and has only recently arrived in New-York. The installation services were conducted by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., and consisted of singing, a sermon, the charge to the Pastor, and a charge to the people. The music consisted of the duet "Now we are Ambassadors," by George Simpson and Adolph Sobst, and the duet "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," by Mesdames Paulitsch and Ayres. After the reading of the announcement of the order of the Presbytery, came the sermon by Rev. William Ormiston, D. D. The reverend doctor is not a member of the Presbytery, and it was only by particular request that he officiated. Having announced his text as a part of the third chapter of Paul to the Ephesians, commencing at the eighth verse, he said that this epistle was generally looked upon as the loftiest production of this inspired author; that it was written for the express purpose of unfolding to the Ephesians the beauties of the Gospel of Christ. In Him was personally settled every conceivable excellence; His glory was eternal. Who could count the treasures of His unsearchable wealth? As the mediator Emanuel He gathered all the glories of a godhead and the excellences of a perfect manhood. His love, His sympathy, His grace, His lowly birth, suffering life, cruel death, and resurrection, the power of His words, the grandeur of His deeds, the truths He taught, the blood He shed, and the glories He has gone to prepare—all these beauties in the character of the Saviour were feelingly expressed by the speaker. It was, said he, the duty of the minister to teach these riches. The world by wisdow knows not God, nor would it ever know save through Christ, who, as the light of the world, showed mankind the Father in all His benignity and grace. And it should be remembered that no man alive, no man out of hell, was beyond the reach of the Gospel. What, he asked, was more fitting than that a saved sinner should talk to sinners of salvation?

At the conclusion of the sermon the choir sang a hymn; Rev. Dr. Booth charged the Pastor; there was a solo and chorus, "Praise the Lord;" then a charge to the people by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., and then Rev. Mr. Marling was declared duly installed. The exercises closed with a benediction pronounced by the Pastor.

ORDINATION OF MINISTERS.

The Bishop of New-York, Right Rev. Dr. Potter, held an ordination in the Episcopal Chapel of St. Chrysostom, Thirty-ninth street, corner of Seventh avenue, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Bishop on the subject of the "Work and Office of a Priest in the Church of God." The names of the gentlemen advanced to the priesthood were: Rev. Amos Turner Ashton, of St. Thomas Church, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Rev. A. E. Johnson, of St. Peter's Church, Stone Ridge; Rev. Spencer S. Rooke, St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Joseph H. Young, St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, and Rev. Edward H. Van Winkle, Assistant of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City. They were presented by Rev. Thomas H. Sill, of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, and Rev. S. Buel, of the General Theological Seminary. There were several other clergymen present and assisting in the service, among whom were Rev. N. E. Cornwall, of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. George C. Houghton, of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, and Rev. Messrs. Webb and Pierce. The church was draped in white, with a profusion of flowers on the altar, and was filled with a large congregation.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.

The new Church of the Transfiguration, Rodney street, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 4 of the present year, so that the church has been building only five months. It is of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and has comfortable sitting for 1,000. Mr. Charles Keeley was the architect and Bernard Gallagher the builder. The cost of the church was $25,000. Father Curran was the Master of Ceremonies yesterday, also acting as sub-deacon in the celebration of the mass, Father Taafe being the celebrant and Father Keegan acting as deacon. The mass was composed for the occasion by Prof. Le Jeals, of St. Stephen's. An orchestra and chorus of thirty voices assisted the regular choir in the singing, which was under the direction of Mr. Charles Mull. A large number of the Catholic clergy of Brooklyn and vicinity witnessed the ceremonies.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS CEMETERIES, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The War Department has issued a general order classifying the several national cemeteries as follows:

First Class.—Pay of Superintendent, $75 per month: Arlington, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Beaufort, S. C.; City of Mexico, Mexico; Corinth, Miss.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chalmette, La.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Penn.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark.; Mound City, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Marietta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Richmond, Va.; Salisbury, N. C.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Vicksburg, Miss.

Second Class.—Pay of Superintendent, $70 per month: Alexandria, Va.; Alexandria, La.; Brownsville, Texas; Baton Rouge, La.; Barrancas, Fla.; City Point, Va.; Culpeper, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Newbern, N. C.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Raleigh, N. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Yorktown, Va.

Third Class.—Pay of Superintendent, $65 per month: Annapolis, Md.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Iowa; New Albany, Ind.; Springfield, Mo.

Fourth Class.—Pay of Superintendent, $60 per month; Battle Ground, D.C.; Ball's Bluff, Va.; Beverly, N. J.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Cypress Hill, N. Y.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort St. Philip, La.; Finn's Point, N. J.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory; Glendale, Va.; Grafton, West Va.; Lexington, Ky.; Laurel, Md.; Lebanon, Ky.; London Park, Md.; Rock Island, Ill.; Santa Fé, New-Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Seven Pines, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Woodlawn, (Elmira,) N. Y.

The limits of the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, are extended as follows, viz.: On the east, south, and west sides, 100 feet outside the present inclosing wall, and on the north side to embrace the land lying between this front of the cemetery and the present wooden fence running toward the river from the stable, and prolonged west around the east and south sides of the post garden, provided that a suitable yard shall be reserved for the post stable.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following are the Post Office changes made during the week ending Dec. 18, 1875:

New-England.—Offices Established—Stroudwater, Cumberland County, Me., Andrew Hawes, Postmaster; South Northfield, Washington County, Vt., Frederick A. Jones, Postmaster; Putney Heights, Fairfield County, Conn., Stephen S. Booth, Postmaster. Name Changed—Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vt., to East Charlotte, and Ezra Hosford appointed Postmaster; Chalybes, Litchfield County, Conn., to Roxbury Station; East Putnam County, Conn., to Putnam Heights. Postmasters Appointed—George K. Persons, Felchville, Windsor County, Vt.; Irving E. Huntley, Westford, Chittenden County, Vt.; James E. Holden, Barre Plains, Worcester County, Mass.; Jonathan Temple, Buckland, Franklin County, Mass.; George E. Stillman, Hebronville, Bristol County, Mass.; Charles W. Shattuck, Shattuckville, Franklin County, Mass.; Charles S. Blake, East Cornwall, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Name Changed—Greenburg, Westchester County, to Dobb's Ferry. Postmasters Appointed—Jirah D. Palmer, Collingwood, Onondaga County; Jackson Dyer, Glen Aubrey, Broome County; Alphonso Baker, Lansingville, Tompkins County; George E. Holland, North Litchfield, Herkimer County; Benjamin Smith, Nyack Turnpike, Rockland County; Martin J. Boutelle, Tully, Onondaga County.

Pennsylvania.—Established—Hickorytown, Montgomery County, John Maple, Postmaster; Raker, Northumberland County, James F. Raker, Postmaster; Yorkana, York County, J. B. Budding, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Robert L. Cochran, Apollo, Armstrong County; Abeia M. Hayes, Harvey's, Greene County; George W. Baird, Hermitage, Mercer County; Darius Green, Marshview, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—W. J. Knaub, Mount Washington, Baltimore County.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS BY THE LATE JAMES S. SEYMOUR, OF AUBURN.

The late James S. Seymour, President of the Bank of Auburn, was noted throughout his life for his generous and liberal charities, and at his death bequeathed a large sum of money to various worthy objects and institutions in the city of his residence. He also remembered his native place, the City of Hartford, Conn., as well as educational and religious institutions, and made several private bequests, the balance of his estate being distributed among his kindred. The list of his public bequests is as follows:

To the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children in Auburn, a permanent fund, interest only to be used	$10,000
To the Home for the Friendless in Auburn, a permanent fund, interest only to be used	5,000
To the Theological Seminary of Auburn	5,000
To the Congregational Church in West Hartford, Conn	3,000
To the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Hartford, Conn	5,000
To the Hartford Hospital, located in the City of Hartford, Conn	5,000
To the Theological Institute of Connecticut, located in Hartford	5,000
To Amherst College, Amherst, Mass	5,000
To Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio	3,000
To Beloit College, Beloit, Wis	3,000
To the American and Foreign Christian Union	5,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
To the American Home Missionary Society	10,000
And in addition a portion of the residuary of his estate, which portion it is estimated may amount to	6,000
To the relief fund for disabled ministers in connection with General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a portion of the residuary, estimated at	6,000
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, as above, estimated at	6,000
To the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Auburn, as above, and estimated at	12,000
To the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn, as above, and estimated at	12,000
To the Calvary Church, known as Seymour Chapel, in Auburn, as above, and estimated at	12,000
For the purpose of founding a hospital in the City of Auburn, as above, and estimated at	18,000
For the purpose of founding a Public Library in the City of Auburn, as above, and estimated at	18,000

And in addition for the purpose last mentioned, the store No. 80, on the south side Genesee street, (with the lot in the rear) formerly occupied by S. L. Bradley.

DINNER TO MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

Mr. W. J. Florence was entertained at dinner, last evening, by sixty-five of his professional associates and friends. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Brougham, faced by Mr. F. A. Schwab, and among the guests were Messrs. J. Wright Sanford, Lawrence W. Jerome, H. D. Palmer, Louis Mesier, John Wyman, John Gilbert, H. J. Montague, George Fawcett Rowe, J. Dyas, H. J. Beckett, J. W. Carroll, Will. Stewart, Barney Williams, S. P. Hiltman, John Elderkin, Frederic Robinson, Samuel Colville, C. H. Ditson, J. A. Stow, D. S. Bixby, and Gen. Custer. Mr. Brougham toasted Mr. Florence, who began professional life almost twenty years since, under his management, and Mr. Florence made a felicitous response. Mr. Rowe, Gen. Custer, Mr. Schwab, Mr. Wyman, and other gentlemen spoke afterward, the proceedings extending well into the night.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-YORK.

From the Albany Argus, Democratic.

Hon. C. A. Arthur was yesterday confirmed as Collector of the Port of New-York. This is his second nomination and confirmation. He has held the office for four years, being the first Collector in a quarter of a century who has done so. His reappointment, therefore, is an exceptional honor in the history of the country. The character of the Government, at home and abroad, depends largely upon the manner in which the affairs of the Port of New-York are administered. The superior executive ability displayed by Mr. Arthur in this and other offices is relatively of less consequence than the spotless reputation he bears. So long as a Republican must serve as Collector of the Port, it is fortunate that the choice falls upon one so capable and worthy as Mr. Arthur. His nomination and confirmation without dissent among the merchants of New-York is more creditable to him than any honor which could be conferred upon him.

E. D. BASSFORD.

Mr. E. D. Bassford, who has his store in the Cooper Institute building, has as large a stock of goods in his line of business as can be found in any store of similar size in the City; they are of all grades and classes, but are chiefly intended for people of limited means, whose first requirement in their purchases is utility, with the ornamental as secondary. He keeps all kinds of glass-ware, wood-ware, crockery, tin, iron, copper, and some silverware; cooking utensils, and, indeed, everything requisite in house-furnishing which belongs to the table and the kitchen. Prices to suit the times. Any one looking out for the useful and durable in house-keeping articles can call at Bassford's and make their choice from an immense stock of goods, and at the widest range of price.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Dr. Owen, a Conservative and Protestant, has been unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1876.

Eight citizens of Liverpool recently died whose aggregate legacies to charitable institutions exceeded four million pounds sterling.

During the year 1874 there were as many as 4,438 persons in England and Wales imprisoned for debt. It is time the system was abolished.

A new poultry market in Smithfield, 264 feet in length and 248 wide, was opened the other day by the Lord Mayor. The building has cost nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

Late telegrams from Penang announce that in consequence of the close blockade maintained by the British ships of war the Malays are suffering great privations, and that the war may be expected soon to terminate.

The sender of a newspaper through the French Post Office may now mark in pencil or in ink any particular article or paragraph without finding, as heretofore, that the receiver—if the mark is discovered—has been called on to pay extra postage as for a letter.

Some sixty statuettes in clay, taken from Tanara, in Greece, by MM. Albert Dumont and F. C. Chapelain, after a long voyage in the East, have just been placed in the Gallery of Antiquities at the Louvre. Such works are extremely rare, and those referred to are said to be very perfect specimens of the purest Grecian art.

As the incidental result of an attempt to determine the length of time which must elapse between the ingestion of a dose of alcohol and its disappearance from the brain, Rajewsky discovered that the brain and other viscera either normally contain alcohol, or else this substance is generated from them in the course of distillation in closed vessels.

Judgment has been given, in London, in the Supreme Court of Judicature, in connection with an important appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench, on the subject of crossed checks. The question raised was whether a check crossed to a particular banker could safely be paid to any other banker, and the court has answered that question in the affirmative.

"We learn," says the Paris *Liberté*, "that the Viceroy of Egypt is now negotiating with the English Government for the creation of a military port on the Red Sea, between Mount El-Taka and the chain of the Sinai, and which would be connected with Cairo by a railway crossing the desert of Suez diagonally. That rumor confirms the report relative to certain measures for the increase of the Egyptian Navy."

A Paris correspondent says that the French metropolis is being Anglicized in respect of its amusements. "We have English clowns at the circus, an English skating rink in the Champs Elysées, and a huge American circus is in course of preparation on the Boulevards, near the Chateau d'Eau, and another huge building called the 'Magazins Réunis' has been taken for the purpose of being turned into another circus.

Mr. C. A. Perkins, the husband of the Princess Isabelle of Bourbon, condemned a year ago by the French courts to a year's imprisonment and to two years' "holding of the body," for debts which the courts decided were contracted under false pretenses, has just finished his year at St. Pelagie and been transferred to the Conciergerie, there to submit to his two years' imprisonment for the debt, if the creditor, who has to pay his board, does not sooner release him.

Mr. Frederic Barnett, of London, has recently patented a design for new a bridge on the following principle: Toward the centre the sides of the bridge, ceasing to be straight, are constructed so as to form a parabola. A basin is thus made. While the vessel is passing through one side of the bridge into the basin the others remain closed, and, similarly, when it reaches the second side the first is locked; and thus, while ships could pass through, traffic need not be stopped.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes that Russia is contemplating the abolition of passports. A proposal has been submitted for a very comprehensive alteration, if not the entire abolition, of the present passport provisions, and the Minister of Finance has already declared his readiness to dispense with the two millions and a half of roubles which the passport fees annually bring into the imperial exchequer. The Russian Government is reported to have satisfied itself of the futility, as a Police measure, of the passport system.

A discovery was made a short time ago in the colony of Victoria which, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, has stimulated the hopes of the gold-digging community and aroused its activity to a remarkable degree. In the Magdala mine at Stawell auriferous quartz has been found at a depth of about 1,700 feet, which is far below the level at which gold had previously been found in the colony. The *Argus* adds: "If the quartz reefs generally are auriferous to this depth the colony is practically an inexhaustible gold mine."

For eating in broad day a piece of roast meat provided by an infidel shoemaker (so writes an Erzeroum correspondent) Malvemés Oglou Izzet Effendi, a hitherto respectable Mussulman, was condemned the other day to be imprisoned till the third and last day of Bairam. Though it was pleaded in defense of the culprit that he labored under an infirmity which hindered him from rigorously fasting all day, the mildness of the sentence has caused some scandal, and the judicial authorities are taxed with undue lenience.

M. Alphonse Karr, the Frenchman who is the author of the celebrated phrase, "I am in favor of the abolition of the punishment of death—let assassins begin!" has just treated the question of capital punishment, and after enumerating the hundreds of sailors, miners, and workmen who have perished in the exercise of their calling, the numbers of persons who have died by their own hands or by privations during the last year, he says only eleven persons were executed; "consequently the profession of assassin is, of all known professions, the least dangerous and the least unhealthy."

The Dutch Government is trying to induce Chinese emigrants to settle in Atchin. The remuneration will, it is stated, be $8 per month for an ordinary laborer, $15 to $20 for carpenters, $12 for gardeners, and $14 for fishermen, with food, lodgings, and medical assistance to all of them. Labor under these conditions is guaranteed to immigrants for two or three years, but no contracts are made; and it seems that the Dutch Government trusts to the high rate of wages as a sufficient inducement to keep these workmen long enough to become accustomed to the country and make them form a permanent settlement.

EVERYBODY SHOULD BE CAREFUL to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe cold—or a racking cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a cold, in order to head off more dangerous complications. Prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that you may administer at once a judicious curative during the first stages of any throat or lung disorder, for not only are special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system have not had time to be seriously affected, and are, therefore, more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the EXPECTORANT. A little attention to what may seem a trifling cold may save you from the fate of a lingering consumptive.—*Advertisement.*

THE FESTIVE SEASON OF 1875.—Many persons who have been in the habit of making expensive presents at holiday times will not be able to do so this year on account of the scarcity of money, but they can keep up their reputations for liberality by making their purchases at the GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, where thousands of articles which usually sell for $2, $3, and $5 each are now offered for $1, and where elegant French clocks, bronzes, work-boxes, gold and silver watches, inlaid work-tables, &c., are offered on the general average system, at prices which do not cover the original cost of manufacture or importation. The great depression in business has enabled the proprietors to invest their large capital to greater advantage than ever before, and enormous invoices of the choicest and most desirable goods have thus been thrown into the present season's stock which they have never been able to handle before. Those who avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded will find that $1 will go as far as $4 or $5 usually. Call and examine at once.—*Advertisement.*

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Ladies

Who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. The white, gleaming, spotless teeth and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Burglars are watching and noting the purchase and delivery of valuable presents. See to it that your house is protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Go to Brummell's for your Candies.—40,000 pounds of CANDIES to be sold at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound. Five-pound boxes, 90 cents to $1 10. No. 410 Grand st., New-York.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Used nearly fifty years for coughs, influenza, &c. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

HUBBARD—COX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., SEBASTIAN STREETER HUBBARD to HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert Cox, all of Brooklyn.

McMULLAN—VAN BENTHUYSEN.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, by Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, Bishop of Maine, assisted by Rev. Anson J. Upson, D. D., JAMES H. McMULLAN, of Portland, Me., and FLORENCE, daughter of Charles Van Benthuysen, of Albany.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 17, MARTHA, widow of Cornelius C. Ackerman, aged 53 years.
Funeral Monday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 1,310 4th av. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

ASHLEY.—On the 18th inst., of diphtheria, SAMUEL JAMES, Jr., only son of Samuel J. and Irene Ashley, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 310 West 30th st., on Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BANCROFT.—On Saturday, Dec. 18, ELIZA R., wife of Nelson N. Bancroft, aged 43.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 560 2d av., on Monday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

BROWN.—In Port Chester, Dec. 18, JAMES W. BROWN, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Hannah H. Sands, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot at Port Chester on the arrival of the train that leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Friday, Dec. 17, MARY J., wife of Joseph S. Bennett and daughter of the late John Morss, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 21 East 46th st., on Tuesday, the 21st of December, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

FORD.—At Dover, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 18, CHARITY K., wife of James Ford, in the 18th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, 21st, at 11 A. M. Carriages in attendance on arrival of 7:15 and 8:10 trains from foot of Barclay st., New-York.

HALL.—On Friday evening, Dec. 17, OTIS T. HALL, aged 34 years, 2 months, and 24 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 21, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 24 East 126th st. Interment on Wednesday morning at White Plains Cemetery.

HOPPER.—On Saturday, 18th inst., HETTY, widow of the late Charles Hopper, in the 73d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 28 Jones st.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dec. 19, ALICE G., wife of H. E. Hicks.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 193 Park place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

HIGBIE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 18, HANNAH A. HIGBIE, relict of the late John Higbie, aged 72 years.
Funeral services at the house, No. 119 St. Felix's st., Brooklyn, on Monday (this) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and at the M. E. Church, in Hempstead, Long Island, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

JENKINS.—At Newark, N. J., on the 17th inst., HENRY JENKINS, son of the late Jonathan Jenkins, of Jersey City, aged 61 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 Beach st., Newark, on Monday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, at 12:15 o'clock.

LILIENTHAL.—Suddenly, at Yale College, on the evening of Dec. 17, 1875, C. HARRY, eldest son of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, of Yonkers.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Yonkers, 5:50 P. M.

MORAN.—Suddenly Saturday, Dec. 18, MICHAEL MORAN, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 West Houston st., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Troy papers please copy.

OLNEY.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 19, DAVISON, youngest son of Lafayette and Cecelia M. Olney.
The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 352 West 42d st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STILLMAN.—Dec. 18, at the Hotel Branting, CHARLES STILLMAN, in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 East 40th st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

STALLKNECHT.—In the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 18, FREDERICK S. STALLKNECHT, in the 56th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 42 West 32d st., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIGHAM.—Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875, EDGAR CARTERET, only son of Thomas M. and Phebe McC. Wigham, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 28 days.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at No. 321 5th av., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our friend and brother, WM. E. LAIGHT; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death we, his brother members of the Delta Phi fraternity, have lost a true friend and an earnest advocate of our interests; and,

Resolved, That, in respect to his memory, the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the daily papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

T. M. CHEESMAN, } Committee.
N. P. SCHENCK, }

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DRESSING GOWNS, &C,

LARGEST STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

AT WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

NO. 381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

NO. 862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

NO. 1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

AUCTION SALES OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, ALSO ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, BY

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY.

The collections include many works suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, BIBLES, JUVENILES, &c.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, AT 7:30 P. M.,

SALE OF VALUABLE, IMPORTANT, AND CHOICE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,

Works of the best authors in the departments of History, Poetry, and the Drama, Belles Lettres, &c. Best editions in fine bindings.

SPLENDID ILLUMINATED MISSALS OF THE MIDDLE AGES AND BOOKS CONNECTED WITH THE FINE ARTS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD,

1 MAIDEN LANE AND 556 BROADWAY,

BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS,

IMPORTED PORTE-MONNAIES AND FINE RUSSIAN LEATHER GOODS.

SAMPLE TRUNKS, BAGS, AND CASES, A SPECIALTY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 25, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 9 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Elysia, via Queenstown, and at 11 A. M. for France, per steamer Pereire, via Havre.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

$50 REWARD.—MISSING FROM NO. 24 EAST 33d st., on Saturday, Dec. 18, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., a lady's double case stem-winding gold watch, with small monogram L. J. P., also long gold chain and pencil. Jewelers and pawnbrokers are cautioned against receiving the same; makers name L. Gallet.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

The Committees on Address and Organization report this (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20, per order, 8 o'clock P. M., at Ashland House, corner 24th st. and 4th av.
H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Pursuant to the request of Bishop Potter that the last Sunday in each year shall be observed as "Hospital Sunday," collections will be taken in all the Episcopal Churches of the City, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collections.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALE!

MONDAY AFTERNOON, at the Clinton Hall Salerooms, at 2:30 o'clock, also following days at same hour,

ORIENTAL WARES AND ANTIQUITIES,

Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall, consisting of lacquers, carvings, embroideries, cloisonne enamels, porcelain, eartnenware, ornamental and sacred vases, candlesticks, censers, and other implements in bronze; old china delft, faience, and other rare pottery; textile and other fabrics from Turkey, Persia, and Algeria; bric-a-brac, arms, &c., &c.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 3 o'clock, on exhibition on Monday morning at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, sale of a large collection JAPANESE LACQUER ware and elegant vases. Also a choice assortment of bronzes, clocks, porcelain and Sevres ware, bisque, jardinieres, pedestals, &c., &c. The whole now on exhibition, to be sold without reserve, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, sale of FINE JEWELRY, comprising etruscan, onyx, cameo, turquoise, garnet, and coral sets, also bracelets, rings, watches, brooches, studs, &c., &c. On exhibition on Tuesday morning, day and evening. To be sold without reserve.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

On Exhibition MONDAY MORNING and Day and Evening.

MODERN PAINTINGS,

from private collections, to be sold by auction, without reserve, to close consignments.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART IN FURNITURE.

On Exhibition MONDAY MORNING and Day and EVENING, at Clinton Hall, and to be sold by auction without reserve.

ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

from the celebrated makers,

HERTER & BROTHERS, No. 877 Broadway, their best manufacture, all first class, and comprising a number of parlor suits in rosewood and satin, rosewood and gilt, &c.; dining, hall, arm, and library chairs, centre tables, pedestals, work tables, music stands, superb cabinets in rosewood and gilt, library suits, wardrobes, sideboards, Renaissance style, dressing bureaus, bronze chandeliers, cabinet in ebony and gilt, Renaissance, &c. Due notice will be given of time of sale.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE AT RETAIL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. IRVING & SON now offer, at their Warerooms, Nos. 204, 206, 208 East 27th st., at less than cost, One Hundred Bedroom Suits, of various designs, all of their own manufacture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Thirty-second Annual Report and Directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the ward committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

Howard Potter, President, No. 59 Wall st.
James Lenox, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
Edward S. Jaffray, Vice President, No. 615 5th av.
Erastus C. Benedict, Vice President, 10 West 10th st.
Robert Lenox Kennedy, Vice President, No. 99 5th av.
Henry E. Pellew, Vice President, No. 18 West 33d st.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
Robert M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
Geo. W. Abbe, Recording Secretary, No. 8 Pine st.

Elected Managers—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; John Jacob Astor, No. 338 5th av.; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, No. 246 East 15th st.; George Griswold, No. 71 South st.

Chairmen of Ward Committees.—First, Second, and Third Wards—George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st. Fourth—Charles Chamberlain, No. 160 South st. Fifth—J. B. Van Kleeck, M. D., No. 160 Franklin st. Sixth—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st. Seventh—Dr. M. J. Franklin, No. 172 Cherry st. Eighth—George W. Creighton, No. 289 West Houston st. Ninth—A. W. Morgan, No. 155 West 11th st. Tenth—Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st. Eleventh—Dr. H. E. Crampton, No. 238 East 12th st. Twelfth—James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st. Thirteenth—D. S. Bruen, No. 586 Grand st. Fourteenth—Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand st. Fifteenth—Dr. Edwin West, No. 12 West Washington place; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Robert B. Boyd, No. 77 St. Mark's place; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, A. B. Ogden, No. 415 East 53d st.; Twentieth, Darius M. Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway; Twenty-first, L. B. Nutting, No. 287 Lexington av.; Twenty-second, Daniel Thompson, No. 1,454 Broadway.

R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary,
No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AT THE HOWARD MISSION.—Come and see us or send us help on Christmas Day, for we want to make the day a very happy one to hundreds of poor children. There is more destitution than usual in New-York this Winter and less ability to relieve it.

We need all the clothing we can get for our friends, the poor children.

We need all the provisions kind friends will give us to feed the children.

We need all the money we can get, not only for a "Merry Christmas," but to carry on our work in the most efficient way.

We need the Christmas Day presence of as many of our friends as can come.

Come and see our children enjoy their Christmas. Come and hear our children sing.

Dinner on Christmas Day from 11 to 1 o'clock.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to H. E. TOMPKINS, the Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512 New-York.

Clothing and provisions received at the Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, or sent for on being notified.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

A. S. HATCH, President, No. 5 Nassau st.
GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE, Vice President, No. 10 Warren st.
JACOB F. WYCKOFF, Secretary, No. 108 Fulton st.
H. E. TOMPKINS, Treasurer, No. 381 Broadway.
WM. PHELPS, No. 266 Canal st.
R. G. CORNELL, No. 410 West Washington Market.
ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 15 West 10th st.
WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

New-York, December, 1875.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

This hospital is now open for the reception of patients. It is on high ground in 54th st., between Broadway and 7th av., and stands apart from all other buildings, affording abundance of light, air, and ventilation.

The Medical and Surgical Staff is composed of leading physicians in the Homeopathic profession.

Applications for admission of patients may be made to Dr. ARTHUR BEACH, Resident Physician at the Hospital.

WILLIAM II., KING OF THE NETHERLANDS, conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a Silver Medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil. Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

ALBERT SMITH, BUTCHER AND DEALER in the finest Beef and Mutton brought to New-York. Also, in the best Poultry, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. Venison for the holidays a specialty. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

ANY ONE WISHING TO PURCHASE A first-quality CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWL at half the first cost in Paris, may address Box No. 629 Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROMINENT GIFT BOOKS.

APPLETONS' AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

14 Vols., now ready.

PICTURESQUE AMERICA. 2 Vols.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MIDSUMMER'S NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE AMAZON AND MADEIRA RIVERS.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

ROME, with 346 Engravings.

A catalogue of illustrated books for Christmas sent to any address on application.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS MUSIC!—"Christmas Anthem," in G.—Millard, 75c.; "Christmas Carol," S. P. Warren, 10c.; "Merry Christmas," for piano, G. L. Wilson, 60c. Also, "Gems of English Song," the gift music-book of the season. Price $2 50. Gilt $4. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

WEST INDIA PICKLES.—NEW EDITION.

"Yachting Among the West India Islands." By W. P. Talboys. The brightest book of the season. $1 50. At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square. The choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOKS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the following books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

For a full list of standard works in the various departments of literature, suitable for presents, see HARPER'S CATALOGUE, which will be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.

THE CATSKILL FAIRIES. By VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON. Richly illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Square 8vo, Illuminated cloth, full gilt edges, $3. A superb gift book.

BIBLE LANDS: Their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture. By Rev. HENRY J. VAN-LENNEP, D. D. Illustrated with upward of 350 wood engravings and two colored maps. 8vo, 838 pp. Cloth, $5; sheep, $6; half morocco, $8.

FARM LEGENDS. By WILL CARLETON. Illustrated. Square 8vo, cloth, $2; gilt edges, $2 50.

FARM BALLADS. By WILL CARLETON. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, ornamental cloth, $2; gilt edges, $2 50.

ELIJAH THE PROPHET. By Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., author of "David, King of Israel." 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE. Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, S. C., in 1860-61. By Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY. 12mo, cloth, $1.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE, author of "Old Landmarks of Boston," "Historic Fields and Mansions of Middlesex," &c. With numerous Illustrations. Square 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

SONGS OF OUR YOUTH. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Set to Music. Square 4to, cloth, illuminated, $2 50.

WILD ANIMALS: Their Life and Habits. Illustrated from Designs by Joseph Wolf. Engraved by J. W. and Edward Whymper. With descriptive letter-press by DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOT, F. L. S., F. Z. S. 4to, cloth, gilt edges, $4.

PAUL DU CHAILLU'S BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Illustrated. Five vols., 12mo, cloth, $1 50 each.
Stories of the Gorilla Country.—Wild Life Under the Equator.—Lost in the Jungle.—My Apingi Kingdom.—The Country of the Dwarfs.

SCIENCE FOR THE YOUNG. By JACOB ABBOTT. A series of entertaining narratives designed to give substantial and thorough instruction to both youthful and mature readers respecting the fundamental principles of science. Profusely illustrated. 4 vols. ready: 1. Heat; 2. Light; 3. Water and Land; 4. Force. The volumes sold separately. 12mo, cloth, $1 50 each.

POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

FAIRY BOOKS:

THE LITTLE LAME PRINCE. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrations. Square 16mo, cloth, $1.

FAIRY BOOK ILLUSTRATED. Containing twelve new stories, expressly translated for this work. Illustrations. 16mo, cloth, $1 50.

FAIRY TALES OF ALL NATIONS. By EDOUARD LABOULAYE, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $2; gilt edges, $2 50.

FOLKS AND FAIRIES. Stories for Little Children. By LUCY RANDALL COMFORT. Illustrations. Square 4to, cloth, $1.

MACE'S FAIRY TALES. *(Contes du Petit Château.)* By JEAN MACÉ, Editor of the *Magasin d'Education.* Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. Illustrations. 12mo, beveled edges, $1 75; gilt edges, $2 25.

PUSS-CAT MEW, and other New Fairy Stories for my Children. By E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN, M. P. Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

FAIRY BOOK. The best Popular Fairy Stories selected and rendered anew. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentlemen." Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BROWNIE, as Told to my Child. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrations. Square 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

THE CATSKILL FAIRIES. By VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON. Illustrated by FREDERICKS. 8vo, cloth, gilt, $3.

MISS MULOCK'S BOOKS FOR GIRLS. Written or Edited by the Author of "John Halifax." Illustrated 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each. Little Sunshine's Holiday.—The Cousin from India.—Twenty Years Ago.—Is it True?—An Only Sister.—Miss Moore.

LIGHT AT EVENING TIME: a Book of Support and Comfort for the Aged. Edited by JOHN STANFORD HOLME, D.D. Elegantly printed from large type on toned paper. New Edition, with additional Matter and Six Steel-Plate Portraits. 4to, cloth, $2 50; gilt edges, $3.

DOGS AND THEIR DOINGS. By Rev. F. O. MORRIS. Elegantly Illustrated. Square 4to, cloth, $1 75.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF DECORUM. The Care of the Person, Manners, Etiquette, and Ceremonials. 16mo, cloth, $1.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF HEALTH. The Dwelling, the Nursery, the Dining-Room, the Parlor, the Library, the Kitchen, the Sick-Room. 16mo, cloth, $1.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF THE HOUSEHOLD. Marriage, Establishment, Servants, Housekeeping, Children, Home Life, Company. 16mo, cloth, $1.

THE UGLY-GIRL PAPERS; or, Hints for the Toilet. 16mo, cloth, $1.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Selected and Edited by Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. With English and American Additions by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK. New and Enlarged Edition. 141 Illustrations, elegant small 4to, cloth, gilt edges, $5; half calf, $5 50; full morocco, gilt edges, $9.

TENNYSON'S POETICAL WORKS. New Edition, containing "Queen Mary." Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $3; gilt edges, $3 50; Turkey morocco, gilt edges, $7 50.

JESUS OF NAZARETH: His Life and Teachings. Founded on the Four Gospels, and Illustrated by Reference to the Manners, Customs, Religious Beliefs, and Political Institutions of his Times. By LYMAN ABBOTT. With Designs by Doré, Delaroche, Fenn, and others. Crown 8vo, cloth, beveled edges, $3 50; half calf, $5 25.

OLD TESTAMENT SHADOWS. Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths. By LYMAN ABBOTT. Elegantly Illustrated from Designs by Doré, Delaroche, Durham and Parsons. 8vo, cloth, $3; gilt edges, $3 50; half calf, $5 25.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES. Illustrated with numerous engravings. 16mo, cloth, $1 per volume. The volumes may be obtained separately; or, the set complete in box, $32. Cyrus the Great.—Darius the Great.—Xerxes.—Alexander the Great.—Romulus.—Hannibal.—Pyrrhus.—Julius Cæsar.—Cleopatra.—Nero.—Alfred the Great.—William the Conqueror.—Richard I.—Richard II.—Richard III.—Mary Queen of Scots.—Queen Elizabeth.—Charles I.—Charles II.—Josephine.—Marie Antoinette.—Mme. Roland.—Henry IV.—Margaret of Anjou.—Peter the Great.—Genghis Khan.—King Philip.—Hernando Cortez.—Joseph Bonaparte.—Queen Hortense.—Louis XIV.—Louis Philippe.

ABBOTT'S FRANCONIA STORIES. Numerous Illustrations. Complete in 10 vols., 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each. The volumes may be obtained separately; or, complete, in neat case, $9. Malleville.—Mary Bell.—Ellen Linn.—Wallace.—Beechnut.—Stuyvesant.—Agnes.—Mary Erskine.—Rodolphus.—Caroline.

ABBOTT'S MARCO PAUL SERIES. Marco Paul's Voyages and Travels in the Pursuit of Knowledge. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illustrated. Complete in 6 vols., 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each. The volumes may be obtained separately, or complete in neat case for $5 40. In New-York.—On the Erie Canal.—In the Forests of Maine.—In Vermont.—In Boston.—At the Springfield Armory.

ABBOTT'S LITTLE LEARNER SERIES. Harper's Picture Books for the Nursery. Beautifully Illustrated. In 5 volumes, 90 cents each. The volumes complete in themselves, and sold separately; or the set complete in case for $4 50. Learning to Talk.—To Think.—To Read.—About Common Things.—About Right and Wrong.

ABBOTT'S RAINBOW AND LUCKY SERIES.—Handie.—Rainbow's Journey.—The Three Pines.—Selling Lucky.—Up the River. 5 vols., 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each. Complete, in neat case, $4 50.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG NATURALIST. By LUCIEN BIART. Edited and adapted by PARKER GILLMORE. 117 Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

THE STUDENT'S SERIES. France.—Gibbon.—Greece.—Hallam's Middle Ages.—Hallam's Constitutional History.—Hume.—Lyell's Manual of Geology.—Rome.—The Queens of England, Abridged.—Old Testament History.—New Testament History.—Ancient History of the East. 12mo, cloth, $2 each.

THE HANDY SHAKESPEARE AND GOLDSMITH.—The Merchant of Venice.—Julius Cæsar.—The Tempest.—Henry VIII.—Goldsmith's Select Poems. Edited by W. J. ROLFE. Illustrated. Square 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each.

MOTLEY'S HISTORIES.—The Dutch Republic, 3 vols.—The United Netherlands, 4 vols.—John of Barneveld, 2 vols. Price per volume, cloth, $3 50; Sheep, $4; Half Calf, $5 75.

HILDRETH'S UNITED STATES. 6 vols., 8vo, cloth, $18; Sheep, $21; Half Calf, $31 50.

FOR SALE AT PRINCIPAL BOOK-STORES;
WIDDLETON'S CHOICE STANDARD EDITIONS of
VALUABLE WORKS.

THE ELDER DISRAELI'S WORKS.
"A whole Library in nine volumes."

"A set of books comprising the cream of English literature, from the times of Dr. Johnson to our own." Edited by his son, the Rt. Hon. B. DISRAELI, Premier of England, in nine vols. crown 8vo, large, clear type, on fine toned paper, comprising:
CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. 4 vols.
AMENITIES OF LITERATURE. 2 vols.
CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS. 2 vols.
THE LITERARY CHARACTER. 1 vol.
The entire set of nine vols. in a case for $15; half-calf, $30.

HALLAM'S COMPLETE WORKS.
Finest edition extant. 10 vols. crown, 8vo, cloth, $17 50; half-calf, $30; comprising:
THE MIDDLE AGES. 3 vols. cloth.
THE LITERATURE OF EUROPE. 4 vols., cloth.
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 3 vols., cloth.

PROF. WILSON'S WORKS.
THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Profs. WILSON, LOCKHART, HOGG, and MAGINN. Edited with notes by R. Shelton Mackenzie. With portraits. 6 vols. (including life of Wilson, by his daughter,) crown 8vo, cloth, $10 50; half calf, $21.

CHARLES LAMB'S WORKS.
A very choice edition. Edited by Sir THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, with memoir and steel portrait. 5 vols. crown 8vo, cloth, $9; half calf, $18.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS OF MIRTH AND MARVEL. Library Edition. By THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq., (the Rev. Richard Harris Barham.) With a memoir of the author, and sixteen full-page illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech. 2 vols., crown 8vo, extra cloth, $3 50; half calf, $7.

And many more good editions of works suitable for presentation or the library. Catalogues sent by mail upon application.

W. J. WIDDLETON, Publisher,
No. 27 Howard st., New-York.

MUSIC FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
NO GIFTS BETTER APPRECIATED.
MUSIC BOOKS, MUSIC FOLIOS, MUSICAL LITERATURE.
THE BEST MUSIC OF THE DAY BOUND IN ELEGANT BINDING.
Price each $2 50, plain; $3, muslin; $4, full gilt.

"GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG."
Just published, contains over 75 of the very choicest songs known. Sells by thousands. Has piano acc'ts.

"GEMS OF STRAUSS."
A new edition of this popular collection of all Strauss' best music. Compact, durable, elegant. 250 pages.

"ORGAN AT HOME."
An entirely new collection of reed-organ music. Contains over 200 pieces, and is having an immense sale.

"MUSICAL TREASURE."
Latest collection of best vocal and piano music of the day. Over 120 selections of choicest music.

"PIANO-FORTE GEMS."
Entirely piano-forte music. Rondos, dance music, &c.

"PIANO AT HOME."
A large collection of the best four-hand pieces.

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

Mozart, (by Rau)	$1 75	Rossini, (Life of)	$1 75
Beethoven, (Life of)	2 00	Schumann, (Life of)	1 75
Mendelssohn, (Life of)	1 75	Gottschalk, (Life of)	1 50
Chopin, (Life of,) by Liszt	1 50	Polko's Musical Sketches	1 75

Beethoven's, Mozart's, Mendelssohn's Letters, each ... 1 75
Ritter's History of Music and Ehlert's Letters, ea. ... 1 50
Moore's Encyclopædia of Music ... 6 00
Chopin's Mazourkas and Waltzes ... 4 00
Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words ... 3 00
And 1,500 other Classical and Popular musical works.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

39 **UNION SQUARE.** 39

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to inform the public that he has constantly in stock all the newest publications of the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, D. APPLETON & CO., J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, DODD & MEAD, G. W. CARLETON & CO., ROBERTS BROTHERS, A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PORTER & COATES, J. R. OSGOOD & CO., MACMILLAN & CO., GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, SHELDON & CO., DICK & FITZGERALD, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., HURD & HOUGHTON, CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, ESTES & LAURIAT, HENRY HOLT & CO., and all other publishers of repute, at the very earliest moment of their issue from the press.

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

GET
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS STORY,
"BETTY'S BRIGHT IDEA,"

One of the most delightful of Mrs. Stowe's stories, and in her best style—a genuine Christmas carol in itself. Better than anything of the kind since the days of Dickens. The book contains several others of her characteristic tales. Choicely illustrated. In illuminated paper covers, 30 cents; fancy cloth, 75 cents.

*** For sale by all booksellers and newsdealers, or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price by
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, New-York.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

have on exhibition and for sale a large assortment of

ELEGANT BOOKS,

of every variety, suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

for all ages.

INSPECTION INVITED.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

THE FOUR SUCCESSFUL NOVELS.

INFELICE.	NORINE'S REVENGE.	COURTING AND FARMING.	WOMAN IN THE CASE.
By AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON.	By MAY AGNES FLEMING.	By JULIE SMITH.	By BESSIE TURNER.

These four novels have already, within a few weeks of publication, proved such enormous successes that the publishers find it nearly impossible to supply them fast enough. Edition after edition, and thousands upon thousands are being sold.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square. The choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.
IN FINE BINDINGS.

LONDON ART JOURNAL. 30 vols.
BRITISH GALLERY OF PICTURES.
PICTURESQUE AMERICA, 2 vols.
ALDINE POETS, 53 vols., original edition.
WAVERLY NOVELS, 25 vols., tree calf, a superb copy.
STRICKLAND'S QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.
Large-paper copy of GRANT WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE, 12 vols., exceedingly rare.
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, CHILDRENS' BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. &c.

HENRY MILLER, Book-seller,
No. 82 Nassau st.

39 **UNION SQUARE.** 39
SPECIAL NOTICE.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM.

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has REMOVED THE LITERARY EMPORIUM from No. 33 to No. 39 UNION SQUARE, same block, one door below 17th st., where are to be found the usual complete assortment of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and PAPERS, American and foreign, which have made

BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM
the most popular institution of its kind in the United States.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

READY DEC. 22.

ITALY AND HER CHURCH,
By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.
Reprinted from the
CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW,
with an introductory by
Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.,
editor in chief of *The Church Journal.*
AUGUST BRENTANO, Publisher,
No. 39 Union square, New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
67,782 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
102,892 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILE BOOKS AT YOUR PRICE.
96,892 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
CATALOGUE FREE. SEND STAMP.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman st., opp. new Post Office.

"TOMMY MAKE ROOM FOR YOUR Auntie," as sung by Jennie Hughes, 40c.; "Pull down the blind," 30c.; "Gold, gold," 30c.; "If I only knew her name," 40c. Also, Thomas' great song, "Must we then meet as strangers," with elegant lithograph, 40c. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS, COMPLETE

"Carleton's new 15 vol. illustrated edition." Best and cheapest edition ever published. Price $1 50.
At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square. The choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DAILY at No. 737 Broadway; Health, self-improvement, right pursuit, &c., pointed out.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Leather, sides	8,877
Broom-corn, bales	42	Molasses, N. O., bbls	1,802
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Spts. Turp., bbls	338
Cotton, bales	8,591	Crude Turp., bbls	67
Cotton-seed, bags	250	Resin, bbls	3,361
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	163	Oil-cake, pkgs	610
Copper, bbls	39	Pork, pkgs	554
Dried Fruit, pkgs	40	Beef, pkgs	834
Eggs, bbls	1,450	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,317
Flour, bbls	17,556	Grease, pkgs	58
Wheat, bushels	86,000	Lard, pkgs	1,344
Corn, bushels	55,576	Butter, pkgs	5,395
Oats, bushels	21,900	Cheese, pkgs	3,034
Rye, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs	314
Malt, bushels	504	Pecans, pkgs	93
Barley, bushels	10,500	Rice, pkgs	117
Grass-seed, bags	113	Sugar, N. O., hhds	596
Beans, bbls	497	Starch, bxs	1,130
Peas, bushels	25,900	Tobacco, hhds	101
Corn-meal, bags	946	Tobacco, bxs., &c	35
B. W. Flour, pkgs	350	Whisky, bbls	404
Hops, bales	223	Wool, bales	328
Hides, No	225	Skins, bales	12
Hides, bales	807		

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearls ℘ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light demand, with Yellow quoted at from 31½c.@33c. ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in very moderate demand, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Very quiet and unsettled in price; 2,109 bags Santos, by the Meta, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery and quoted easier in price, though the official figures have not been altered....Ordinary now quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 507 bales, (of which 343 bales were on last evening,) including 203 bales to shippers, 264 bales to spinners, and 40 bales to speculators. Included in the sales were 203 bales to arrive....The business for forward delivery has been fair, but at a reduction in values....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,200 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were on last evening and 13,100 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13⅛c.; January, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; February, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; March, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; April, 13 27-32c.; May, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; June, 14¼c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; August, 14 15-32c.@14 17-32c., showing a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,591 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 28,282 bales, against 20,071 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 18,900 bales, including 18,300 bales to Liverpool, 100 bales to Hamburg, and 500 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,012,386 bales, (of which were 602,983 bales to British ports, and 409,403 bales to the Continent,) against 893,762 bales same time the previous year.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive within the range of $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1, short and full count.

FISH—Rather more demand has been reported for supplies, but with some irregularity in prices. We quote: Dry Cod from $5@$6 25 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $18@$26 for No. 1, $15@$17 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $3 75@$6 50; Smoked Herrings at 28c.@33c. for scaled, and 22c. for No. 2 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1@$1 08 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in low grades of State and Western Flour at unchanged prices. The export purchases have been mostly of City Mill product, and chiefly for the West Indies and South America. Superfine, No. 2, and unsound Extras in request at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,450 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$6, mainly at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 65@$4 35, mainly at $3 75@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 40@$4 75, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75 for good to choice; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 45; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15; and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 90; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,100 bbls. shipping stock (largely City Mill) on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour unaltered as to price; 1,100 bbls. sold....Rye Flour firm; sales 300 bbls....Corn-meal quiet, to-day, at former rates; sales 600 bbls., mostly Yellow Western, low grades, within the range of $3 25@$3 40 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been held more confidently, in view of the very moderate offerings, for prompt delivery, and has been in fair demand, mainly for export, in good part for the Continent. Low grade stock quiet and essentially unchanged as to values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,000 bushels at $1 32 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 24 (reported) for strictly prime No. 2 do., in store; $1 26 (rumored) for prime old do.; $1 18 for fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (with $1 20 reported as bid for strictly prime;) $1 11 for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 02@$1 15 for inferior Spring, car lots; $1 for rejected Spring; $1 24@$1 25 for good Red Western, and (nominally) within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been quoted firmer, on, however, a less active movement. Export purchases light. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 76½c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74½c. for poor do., afloat, (with 75c. bid for prime do., in store;) 76½c.@77c. for High Mixed Western; 64c.@72c. for damp to very choice dry new Mixed Western; 68½c., in part for Low Mixed, (New-York inspection;) 68c.@72c. for new Yellow Western; 68c. for new White Southern....Included in the sales have been 1,200 bushels new Mixed Western, (New-York inspection,) reported at 70½c., and 10,000 bushels no grade do. at 64c. ℘ bushel....Rye, Barley, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat dull at unchanged prices....Oats have been offered less freely, and in moderate request, with prime Mixed Western quoted rather higher, having been most sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 50c. for strictly prime Mixed Chicago, (14,500 bushels,) afloat; 47c.@51c. for White Western; 44c.@49c. for Mixed Western, and within the previous range for Mixed and White State, car lots....Feed wanted; quoted buoyant within the range of $19 50@$24....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted....Of Clover Seed, 32 bags strictly prime Western reported sold at 13c., ℘ lb....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 50,033 bbls. Flour, 389,553 bushels Wheat, 188,502 bushels Corn, 19,958 bushels Rye, and 83,675 bushels Peas. Also, 27,952 pks. Oil-cake.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 400 rolls Domestic at 12¾c.

HIDES—A fair business has been reported at about previous quotations. The week's receipts have been 42,759 Hides; sales, 51,870 Hides and 90 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 970 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ lb., at 20½c., gold, cash, less 3 ℘ cent., usual selections; 11,040 Dry Montevideo, 19½ to 21 lb., at 20c.@20¼c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 715 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 19¾ lb., at 17c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,275 Dry Rio Grande, 21 to 21¾ lb., 19c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 3,400 Dry California, part to arrive, 22½ to 23 lb., at 20½c., gold, 3 months, usual selections; 3,190 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., on private terms; 2,010 Dry Central American, 20 lb., part at 18c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,895 Dry Truxillo, 17 lb., at 16½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,970 Dry Bogota, 20 lb., on private terms; 2,360 Dry Mexican, 20 to 27 lb., on private terms; 1,400 Dry Pernambuco, 25 lb., at 16c., currency; 570 Dry Puerto Cabello, 23 lb., on private terms; 8,775 Dry Texas, 21 to 24 lb., at 19c.@22c., currency, 4 months, selected; 900 Dry Central American Kips, 10 lb., on private terms; 2,200 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lb., on private terms; 1,500 Dry-salted Texas, 28 to 32 lb., on private terms; 970 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lb., on private terms; 3,730 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 lb., on private terms, and 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 1,700 Rio Grande, 20½ lb., at 19c., gold, 4 months, and 800 Mexican Kips on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning 137,800 Hides and 1,126 bales do., against 233,900 Hides and 1,381 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 300 bbls. reported sold at 56c.@60c. for prime to choice. Market steady but otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Dull at former rates. Sales, 170 bbls. Strained Resin at $1 70 ℘ 280 lb.; 200 bbls. merchantable Spirits Turpentine at 37c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive; quoted 7⅛c. in bulk, and at 10⅜c. in shipping order for early delivery....Refined dull here, with early delivery quoted at 12⅞c.@13c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c....Naphtha at 8¾c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 5,500 bbls. at 12¼c.

PROVISIONS—The general market has been very quiet....Pork has been slow of sale at about former rates....Sales for early delivery have been reported at 80 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21, quoted at $21@$21 25....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $15 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess dull and weak; December option has been quoted at $21; February option at $20 80@$20 90, without important dealings....Dressed Hogs in more demand, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c. for extra heavy to light, and Pigs 9⅝c., and Western wholly nominal....Cut-meats have been in some request in the local market at steadier prices; pickled Bellies, in bulk, most wanted....Sales have been reported of small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@12¾c., the latter rate for very light; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our former range....Bacon dull; quotations unchanged....Western Steam Lard has been in quite moderate request for early delivery at about previous figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of small lots of new at 13 1-16c.; and 500 tcs., to arrive, at 13 1-16c....And for forward delivery, a fair movement has been reported, opening weak, but closing steady; of Western Steam, sales have been made of 250 tcs., seller December, at 13 1-16c., closing with this price asked; 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 13⅛c.; 1,500 tcs., seller February, at 13¼c.; 1,000 tcs., March, 13⅜c., and April quoted at 13½c.@13 9-16c....City Lard in request, with sales reported of 220 tcs. City, Steam, and Kettle, at 13c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12⅝c. ℘ lb....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand for export, with sales reported of 400 tcs. for the Continent at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; and small lots for the West Indies at 12⅞c....Beef steady, on sales of 100 bbls....Butter, Cheese and Eggs without important changes....Tallow in good request and firm, with sales of 135,000 lb. very good to choice at 10c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb....Stearine dull, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., 13¾....Sales, 100 tcs. choice Western at 13¼c....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 2,431 pks. Pork, 1,730 pks. Beef, 13,932 bxs. Bacon, 10,740 tcs. and bbls. Lard, 29,235 bxs. Cheese, 1,013 pks. Butter, 2,398 hhds. Tallow.

SALT—Has been in active demand, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at from $1@$1 10. Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 23c.@25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull; quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer have been moderately sought after, with prices favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 204 bales; sales, 17,500 lb. Truxillo, 15,000 lb. Mexican, 11,000 lb. Central American, 2,600 lb. Tampico, and 1,600 lb. Matamoras on private terms....A fair inquiry has been reported for Goat at about steady rates. The week's receipts have been 302 bales; sales, 125 bales Curacoa, 42 bales Mexican, 20 bales Puerto Cabello, 15 bales Payta, 10 bales Lambeyqua, and 6 bales Rio Hache on private terms.

SOAP—Has been in moderately active request, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@9c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount, on a fair inquiry.

SPICES—Have been selling moderately, almost wholly, in job lots, with Mace quoted at $1@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, 98c.@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 47c.@48c.; East India Pepper, 14¾c.@15¼c.; White Pepper, 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento, 18¼c.; Ginger, 9¼c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

STARCH—Has been fairly active, with Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@5c., and Potato at 4¾c.@5c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull on the previous basis of 8⅛c. for fair and 8⅜c. for good Refining Cuba. No sales reported. Refined unchanged.

SUMAC—Has been in fair request, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$140 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $65@$75 ℘ ton.

WHALEBONE—Has been very dull and somewhat nominal on the basis of $1 15@$1 20, gold, for Arctic, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 16; sales, 50 bbls. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $2 18, free.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market has been quoted steady, on, however, a very limited movement in the local market. Vessels on charter have been attracting more attention, chiefly for Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton, but the bids have been in most instances unsatisfactory, and negotiations have been progressing slowly....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 tons Oil-cake, part at 25s. ℘ ton; and by steam, 400 bales Cotton, (part through freight,) at 7-16d. ℘ lb.; 1,200 pks. Provisions, in lots, mainly at 50s.; 200 tons Leather, (of recent engagements,) reported at 80s. ℘ ton, and 350 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ℘ bbl. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ℘ lb.; 1,000 tons Provisions, &c., at 50s.@55s. ℘ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 10s. ℘ tierce, and 35 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 52s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,198 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at 7-16d.; a British bark, 972 tons, (to arrive from Sharpness Point,) with do., from Port Royal, at 15-32d.; two American schooners, with about 1,200 and 1,100 bales do., respectively, from Savannah, at 15-32d.; and a German bark, 732 tons, (to arrive from Hamburg,) with do., from Charleston, at 15-32d. ℘ lb., (with option of Havre or Bremen.)....For London, by steam, small lots of Provisions and 75 tons Heavy Goods at 50s. ℘ ton; and 100 pkgs. Tobacco, reported at 47s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 650 pkgs. Provisions, part at 50s.; 50 pkgs. Tallow, 100 pkgs. Tobacco and 7,000 Staves on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a German bark, 964 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah or Charleston, reported on private terms, (with option of the Continent,) and a British bark, 571 tons, with about 3,500 quarters of Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ℘ quarter....For Hull, a British bark, 283 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Greek brig, 428 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. 4½d., with option of the Bristol Channel, direct, at 6s. 7½d., an Italian bark, 868 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter, flat (with privileges confined to ports in the Irish Sea.)....For the Continent, a British bark, 899 tons; (to arrive from Rotterdam;) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 950 pks. Provisions, reported (in part) on the basis of 50s. ℘ ton. And by steam, from Philadelphia (reported thence) 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb.; 35,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ℘ bushel; 2,500 pks. Provisions, 300 bags Clover-seed, and 150 tons Hides, at 50s.; 20 tons Bark at 45s.; 750 pks. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@52s. 6d., for hhds., and 27s. 6d. for cases; 200 bales Hops at 1¾c.; 150 tons Leather at 1c. ℘ lb.; and 3,000 Staves at $25. Also a Norwegian ship, 1,188 tons, (to arrive,) with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from New-York or Baltimore, rumored, on private terms, but without confirmation....For Bremen, by steam, 1,250 bales Cotton, reported (as of recent engagement) at 1c. ℘ lb.; 3,500 bushels Rye at 14d. ℘ bushel; 1,850 tcs. Lard at 60s; 1,700 pks. Tobacco at 40s. for hhds. and $1 for bales, and 750 pks. Merchandise at market rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, from Baltimore, 400 bales Cotton, reported at 15-32d. ℘ lb., and 250 hhds. Tobacco on the basis of 28s. 9d. for Maryland....For Lisbon, the German bark, 235 tons, hence, with Grain, on private terms, mentioned in our last, as rumored, was finally closed to-day; quoted at 18c. ℘ bushel....For Santander, an American schooner, with about 750 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 1¼c. ℘ lb....For the north side of Cuba, two brigs and a schooner, with Coal, from Cape Breton, reported at $3 50@$3 75 ℘ ton....For Cienfuegos, an American schooner, 271 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,300, currency....For St. Thomas, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 50....For Demerara and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 2,500 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at about $2,300....For Barbados, an American brig, 290 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,250....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber from Darien, reported at $7 50; and four schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Flour dull; Western extras, $4@$4 50; Family, $4 75@$5 50; Minnesota, $5@$6 50. Wheat excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given: No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 03; No. 2 do. 91c., spot; 91½c., January; 98c.@$1, February; closed at 93¼c., February; No. 3 do., 79½c.; Rejected, 64c.@65½c. Corn active but a shade lower; No. 2, 49c., spot; 48⅜c. bid, December; 44⅛c. bid, January; Rejected old, 43c.; new, 35c. Oats unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2, 30⅜c., spot; 30¼c., January. Rye steady. Barley in fair demand and lower at 86½c. spot; 84¾c., January. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $8 12½c.@$8 25. Pork dull and lower at $19 20 spot; $19 40@$19 42½, February; $19 70, March. Lard quiet but steady at $12 32½ spot; $12 50@$12 52½, January. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky in fair demand and firm at $1 10. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 18 000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 40@$1 41; No. 3 do., $1 27. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 Mixed, 42c.@42¾c., cash; 42¼c.@42⅜c., December. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35c., cash. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—Steady, unchanged. Pork dull at $19 75. Lard firm at 12⅜c. here and up-country. Bulk Meats—Demand light, but holders firm; very small business. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Bacon dull; only small jobbing sales. Hams in pickle, 11c., up-country. Whisky nominally unchanged. Live Hogs active, firm, and higher for best grades; Shipping, $6 40@$6 70; Packing, $6 90@$7 25; Extra, $7 30@$7 35. Cattle dull and heavy; Native Beef Steers, $3@$5; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 50; Native Stock Steers, $2 25@$4 37½; Texans, $2@$4. Receipts—300 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 39,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 Barley; 7,100 head Hogs; 440 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28@$1 30. Corn in fair demand and firm at 48c.@49c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@42c. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Barley quiet; unchanged. Pork quiet at $20 25@$20 50. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; Steam, $12 45@$12 50, cash, the latter delivered; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats quiet, unchanged. Green Meats quiet but firm; buyers and sellers apart; offering, Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.; asking, ⅛c. higher. Hams sold at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; selling slowly; common Light, $6 80@$6 90; fair to good Packing, $7@$7 30; choice Heavy, $7 25; receipts, 6,840 head; shipments, 136 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 11. Butter dull.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat weak; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 04½; hard, $1 10½; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98½c.; January, 90⅜c.; February, $1 00½; No. 3 do., 83½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 at 55c.@56c. Oats inactive and easier; No. 2 at 32c.@32¼c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, January, $1 02; No. 3 Spring, 65c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1, 72½c. Provisions quiet, but steady. Mess Pork, $19 25. Lard, prime, 12⅜c.@13c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10½c., boxed. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Receipts—7,400 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,400 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of 750 bushels White Wheat at $1 35@$1 38. Corn dull; sales of 10 cars new, on track, at 58c. Oats offered at 37c.; no buyers. Rye inactive; nominally 79c. for Milwaukee. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at 90c.; 5,000 bushels Canada Bright at $1 05. Clover-seed dull; held at $6 50@$7. Pork dull; Heavy Mess, $21. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally at $1 14.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; Shipping, $4 50@$6 50; Feeders, $3 75@$4 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Texans, $3@$4 40; shipments, 1,700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; market slow at 5c.@10c. lower, except for best grades; common, $6 65@$6 85; Packer's, $6 90@$7 10; Eastern grades, $7 15@$7 50; shipments, 1,716 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market dull; prices lower at $3 75@$6 12½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 18.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33⅜c. Resin easier at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed for Saturday, Dec. 18, were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, east of Sixth avenue, adjourned to Dec. 24; and the same auctioneer withdrew the sale of building, with six acres of land, at Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, known as "New Villa." Sale by Richard V. Harnett of house, with lot, on Fifth avenue, north of Thirteenth street, adjourned to Dec. 22; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of one house, with lot, on East Fifty-eighth street, east of Third avenue, was withdrawn. The sale by Charles J. Carter of two lots on West Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue, and the sale by William Kennelly of two lots on East Eighty-fifth street, east of First avenue, were not offered.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 18, amounts to $296,226, as against $170,939, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 20.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot of land 44 by 98, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 335 feet west of Second avenue. Also a similar sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lease of plot 98.8 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner Twenty-third street; Moore lease, dated May 1, 1866; term, twenty-one years. Also building, with lease of plot 98.8 by 225, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street; Moore lease, dated July 1, 1864; term, twenty-one years.

By Steele & Carter, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 15.6 by 98.9, No. 220 West Twenty-fifth street, south side, 202.3 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of building, with four lots, together in size 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, 155 feet west of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-second street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Bloomfield, Esq., Referee, of the property known as the "Higgins Nursery," comprising about one hundred acres of land, situated in the town of Flushing, Queens County, Long Island.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3 of the Dyckman estate. Also four lots on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488, of the same estate.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 24 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, 120 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, an undivided half part of house, with plot of land 75 by 25, Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, north-east corner of Hester street. Also, a similar sale, Martin L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25.10 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 51.8 feet north of Thirteenth street.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Executor's sale of one two-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 345 East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 160 feet west of First avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 23.9 by 50, on Broome street, south-east corner of Thompson street. Also a similar sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By R. J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure, Frank Thompson, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 32.4 by 100.11 by 55.6 by 103.6, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 385 feet west of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Granville P. Haws, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 247 feet west of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40.4 feet east of Washington street; also, a similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of building and lot, 20.7 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 47.9 feet east of Madison avenue; also, a similar sale, Hanson C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-third street. Also, a similar sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25.9 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, about 78 feet north of Thirteenth street, and one lot, 25 by 103.3, with improvements, on West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of house and lot, 21.5 by 76, on Houston street, south side, 92.10 feet east of Sheriff street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 50 North Moore street, south side, 42 feet west of Hudson street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of house, with plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 22.2 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Glover, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25.6 by 100, No. 146 East Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 27.5 by 126 by 25.5 by 116, on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street.

Friday, Dec. 24.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot of land 25 by 35 by 25.1 by 37.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19 by 102½, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 247 feet west of Third avenue. Also one building, with plot 34 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, adjoining above.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

185th st., n. s., 283.1¼ ft. e. of King's Bridge Road, 60.4x100; Elliot Sandford, Referee to E. M. Lewis	$4,000
26th st., n. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.8; also 26th st., 166 ft. e. of 7th av., 22x107.6; Peter H. Hynes and others to Peter Hynes	nom.
185th st., n. s., 216.1½ ft. e. of King's Bridge Road, 79.11x100; Elliot Sandford, Referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank	4,100
55th st., s. s., 158.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x100.5; John Wite to Charles G. Waterbury	nom.
Cannon st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton st., 100x102.6; John A. Beall, Referee, to J. B. Wright	31,000
53d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5; Samuel Haight to Charles F. O'Donnell	nom.
Eagle av., w. s., 50x120, 23d Ward; Barbara Sax to George Schumann	3,500
1st av., e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 125th st., 50x75; Herman H. Brunjes and others to Jackson P. Ballard	40,000
149th st., s. of, and n. of 147th st., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 125x irregular, (¼ part of;) Howard W. Coates to J. R. Brown	nom.
54th st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Emma Bartlett to Ferris A. Baker	12,000
71st st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; James C. Gulick to John C. Gulick	17,500
69th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5, (½ part of;) Terence Farley and wife to Anthony Ellis	4,500
37th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x98.9; Thomas G. Rigney, &c., to Arnold B. Fenner	nom.
51st st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of 11th av., 20x100.5; William H. Randel to Elizabeth M. Dunham	nom.
Sylvan Place, n. w. corner of 120th st., 25x95.1; Henry D. Lane and wife to John Dewinder	740
Benson st., s. s., 25x100.6; Edward Carroll to Ann Boylan	1,200
59th st., s. s., 120 ft., e. of 6th av., 100x100.5; Oscar E. Ferris and others, Executors, to William Heller	60,300
119th st., n. s., 173.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.4x100.10; Henry D. Lane and wife to John Dewinder	2,000
104th st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; S. T. Meyer and wife to Henry E. Gollet	9,500
51st st., s. s., 390 ft. s. of 11th av., 20x100.5; James Dunham to William H. Randel	nom.
9th av., n. e. corner of 100th st., 25.2x100; Walter Campbell to Franklin G. Campbell	6,000
59th st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; O. T. Ferris and others, Executors, to O. M. Arkenburgh	15,000
59th st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x100.5; same to same	60,400
59th st., No. 237, n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100; Rosalie Neuberger to Emma Barnett	nom.
40th st., s. s., 185.9 ft. w. of 7th av., 14.3x98.9; John C. Bushnell, Referee, to John Lawrence	9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN EAST 25th st., close to Madison square.
A Madison av. corner, near 37th st.
Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.
A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.
Fifth av., near 46th st., a medium-sized house.
Fifty-sixth st., close to 5th av., a beautiful house.
No. 746 5th av., extra wide.
Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., large and first-class house—house 38.6 feet front, lot 55x98.9.
For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
FIFTH AVENUE LOTS.—PARTITION SALE, BY order of Supreme Court, under direction of Myer S. Isaacs, Referee, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 M., the four valuable lots north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., facing Central Park; $40,000 may remain on mortgage held by the United States Trust Company.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND.
For sale, a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, close to 5th av., below 34th st.; size, 18.9x55; lot, 98.9; possession at once if desired. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, a first-class four-story brown-stone house on the crown of Murray Hill, within two hundred feet of 5th av. For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25,000.—CHURCH ORGAN FACtory, machinery, steam engine, and valuable real estate; old established; attention and capital can make it a first-class business. A competent person can be engaged for Superintendent if preferred. Address PRESTON, Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS; $60 AND $65; TEN rooms; heated by steam; the most comfortable in the City. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE ON WEST SIDE of Broadway, extending through to Mercer st., between Broome and Spring sts., well located for sale of millinery and artificial flowers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, A thoroughly furnished four-story house, in good order; no answer will be noticed that does not state terms, which must be reasonable. Address W. R., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S!!!
Most reliable Servants' Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Protestant girls waiting for situations at reduced wages, take particular notice of address.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls, for City or country, can be seen at the large Protestant Home Bureau, for very reduced wages, to suit the times; cooks, general house-workers, and useful young girls. Call at No. 138 6th av., a few doors above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an American Protestant young girl who understands her duties as chamber-maid; is a good family seamstress; understands dress-making; no objection to be generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman who understands her duties thoroughly as chamber-maid, and is a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist Washing and Ironing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; testimonials good; chamber-maid, waitress, washer, and ironer; will make herself useful; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, QUICK-footed Swede girl of twenty, to do chamber-work and waiting; has three years' reference and knows how to work well; is a good washer and ironer; a good girl for City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl for City or country, to do chamber-work and waiting; has first-class reference; will go for very low wages. Inquire at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; don't fail to go to the right place.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a very tidy colored girl, with best of references; she is civil, obliging, competent, and a useful young woman for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl as chamber-maid or to take care of grown children. Call for two days at No. 158 8th av., in candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl to do chamber or house-work; is kind to children; City references. Ask for Tellie, No. 403 West 29th st. (St. John's Guild.)

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference, as first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but would like a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; is, without exception, one of the best cooks in the City; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; also, understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A1 family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can do French cooking; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is also a first-class washer and ironer; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, highly recommended; eighteen months in last place; meats, vegetables, soups, pies; excellent baker; excellent washer and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class family cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuits, soups, desserts; capable of filling any position as cook; willing to wash; moderate wages; City or country. Ask for Jennette, No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; GOOD plain cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; is willing to assist in coarse washing; good references; inquire for Sarah. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl, willing to work, and experienced in good family cooking; can wash and iron nicely. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS English, French, and American cooking; soups, meats, poultry, bread, cake, and desserts. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts., Davis' book store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, game, desserts; good baker; has lived in some of the first-class families in the City; good references. Call at No. 872 6th av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, including boning and larding; private family or boarding-house, City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls; one as good family plain cook; the other as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; both willing and obliging; excellent references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 60 West 51st st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; has very good City reference. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES WORK FOR A WOMAN as excellent cook for dinners or suppers; will also cook by the day or week to fill any temporary vacancy. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts., for two days.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as excellent cook and first-class laundress; willing and obliging; six years' reference. Call at No. 208 West 35th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; expert at French and English cooking in every branch; good baker and pastry cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 489 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS WILling to assist in washing and ironing; ask for Ellen. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; City references given. Call at No. 141 West 30th st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY, OR WOULD take work to her own home; can cut, fit, and trim; has the monthly fashions. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY ACCUStomed to have her own house would like to take charge of a household; she is considered a most excellent housekeeper, and refers to some of the best families in New-York; would not object to superintend the cooking, and, in fact, make herself very useful, if she could meet with people who would appreciate her, and treat her kindly. Address Mrs. A. B. M., No. 16 West 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; would like a place to do house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress and is willing to make herself useful; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Swedish woman, for City or country, to do general house-work; will go for reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address; don't go in the wrong place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WELL recommended, in a private family, for City or country, for general house-work; is an excellent cook. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Don't fail to go to the right place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do general house-work where she can have her daughter, twelve years old, with her; seven years' City reference; will take small wages. Call at No. 211 West 16th st., near 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL, not afraid to work; in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; can wash and iron; first-class reference from her present employer. Call or address No. 1,027 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK, CHAMBER-MAID, OR TO Mind Children.—By a young girl in a private family; a good home more an object than wages. Call or address K. R., 277 Houston st., corner of Hudson st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, WILLING, competent girl with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—AS GENERAL HOUSE-WORKer in a small family; strong and willing. Ask for Catharine, at St. John's Guild, No. 403 West 29th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; highly recommended; sixteen months in last place; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe; dresses hair; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON of great ability; pleasant; is a first-class hair-dresser and a competent maid; understands dress-making perfectly; highest references. Address M. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, willing to assist; City or country; first-class City reference. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, OR as chamber-maid and fine laundress, by a neat and very competent girl, with excellent City references. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl; a good worker; a splendid washer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman; highly recommended as infants' or growing children's nurse; can bring them up on the bottle; good seamstress; altogether a very neat person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG Parisian nursery governess, or as useful lady's companion; speaks German well; is a capable seamstress; good reference. Address French Milliner, No. 182 6th av., between 12th and 13th sts., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; baby five weeks old; best City references. Call from 10 to 2, at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse to an invalid lady; has good City references. Call or address No. 126 Leonard st., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE; can sew and would make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE FULL CARE OF A BABY; best City reference can be given. Call or address E. M., No. 163 East 32d st., on Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, (French) with City references; speaks English; is a good seamstress. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO GO South or to California as nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; good reference. Call Monday at No. 107 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED YOUNG healthy woman as wet nurse, with full breast of milk; best of doctor's reference. Address No. 713 7th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; bridal and infants' outfits a specialty; first-class reference; with or without machine. Call at No. 625 3d av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and competent young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; two years' City references. Address Waitress, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A few families or young men's washing. Call at No. 98 9th av.

WASHING WANTED.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress at home. Apply at No. 298 East 20th st., top floor.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A BANKER'S CASHIER DESIRES A POSItion from Jan. 1, when present engagement expires; has considerable experience; speaks French; refers to present employers and others. W. A., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; willing to make himself useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG experience at the business; has the highest recommendations from families in this City. Address J. C., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; understands his business; can milk, tend furnace, and willing to make himself useful; low wages; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. B. T., Box No. 3,158 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A CAREFUL, STEADY ENGlishman as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; good reference. Call on or address G. C., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; six years' City reference. Call or address W. M., at Brewster's, 21st st. and 5th av.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY, (NINEteen;) willing to work; can write well; good reference. Address J. H., No. 221 East 53d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man; wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been personally recommended by his former employer; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN, AGED 30 YEARS, who can speak French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; is an experienced waiter either in private family, hotel, or restaurant. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has ten years' reference from last place. Address M. K., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; neat and willing to assist in taking care of a baby; wages $12; small family; to such a one with good reference a good home is offered; must be a Protestant, German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 75 Hewes st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,269, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED PERSON for chamber-work. Apply at No. 208 East 13th st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PREMIUM GOLD PENS.
GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, RUBBER, CELLULOID, IVORY, CHARM PENCILS AND PEN CASES OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; CHEAPEST AND BEST.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
GOLD, SILVER, IVORY MOUNTED, AND NATURAL
WALKING CANES.
If you want to buy a cane,
Call on COX, Maiden lane,
NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

DIAMOND BRACELET.—LOST, NEAR 37TH st., in Fifth or Madison av., on Friday evening, 17th inst., A CLUSTER DIAMOND AND GOLD BRACELET. One hundred dollars will be paid for its return to No. 411 5th av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, FURS, &c., bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST., N.Y.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

2,500 DOZENS
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., UP
CHEAP.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—ALL LINEN, 25c.—17 INCHES SQUARE.

BONNET VELVETS.

BLACK SILK BONNET VELVET, ALSO, BROWNS, MARINE, AND OTHER DESIRABLE SHADES, $1 25, $1 75, $2 25, UP. $1 50, $2, $2 50

HATS.

CLEARING OUT OUR FELT HATS at 10c., 15c., 20c. 25c.
ALL OUR $1 50
HATS
FOR FIFTY CENTS,
SILK VELVET HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 UP

700 DOZENS LADIES TIES,
15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.

TO-DAY.

CLEARING 600 PIECES No. 12 GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS at 15c., 18c. ALL SHADES.
CLEARING TIPS, WINGS and FANCY FEATHERS, From 3c. to $1 50.
CLEARING OUT BOYS' SUITS.
CLEARING OUT BOYS' OVERCOATS.
CEARING OUT BOYS' ULSTERS, from $3 75 to $13.
CLEARING LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS and SACQUES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SUITS, from $4 50 to $9.
ALMOST HALF PRICE.
EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR, AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

SANTA CLAUS
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS'
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS,
UNTIL
9 O'CLOCK.
ANOTHER EXHIBITION
OF TOYS
JUST
ARRIVED.
ALSO FINE FRENCH DOLLS.
TO-DAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS BARCLAY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 17th day of December, 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of New-Jersey against the estate of Thomas Barclay, of Uniontown, in the County of Middlesex, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Albany street, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner of J. T. & R. H. Plass, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Reuben H. Plass, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d20-1aw3w-M*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of December, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES L. ANTHONY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL C. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,226.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel C. Birdsall, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 4th day of December, A. D. 1875.
MOSES S. FRIEND, Assignee,
d6-1aw3wM* No. 1,535 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—JAMES BRADY, plaintiff, against SARAH BRENNEN, and Sarah Brennen as Administratrix, &c., of Eugene Brennen, deceased, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell, her husband, and Mary Rain and John Rain, her husband, and O. T. Wallace, Mary Farrell, Harry Harker, Florence Murphy, and John H. Smith, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Montague street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, November 12, 1875. CHARLES BRADSHAW,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendants, Ann Farrell and Owen Farrell:
Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint therein mentioned, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, New-York State, on the 20th day of November, 1875.—Dated Brooklyn, November 24, 1875.
CHARLES BRADSHAW,
d20-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JACOB W. OLIVER, of the City of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit and present their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 10, 1875. CHESTER D. AYRES, Assignee,
At drug store, Avenue D, Bayonne City.
d13-1aw3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO make its annual contracts for cross-ties, to be delivered during the season of 1876. Proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1876, for the delivery of hewn white oak cross-ties only, in lots of from one thousand to fifty thousand and upward, at points on the line between New-York and Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be had on application to Mr. John C. Champion, The Agent New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Rome, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST. N.Y.
HOLIDAY PRESENT.

FIRST FLOOR.

LEATHER GOODS.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOKS running from 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up to very finest qualities.
ALSO
CIGAR CASES, MUSIC ROLLS, ALBUMS at 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, up to $25.
LINES OF VERY RICH FANS.
RUSSIA LEATHER AND SEAL SKIN SATCHELS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., up to very finest grades.
VALISES OPERA-GLASSES, SHAWL-STRAPS, &c., JEWELRY, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES, SLIPPER PATTERNS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, STATIONERY, BOOKS, BOOK-MARKS, &c.

SILK UMBRELLAS,
FOR PRESENTS,
250 at $2 75.
200 Paragon Flannels at $3 95, sold usually at $5.
Fine Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.

Examine our WALKING CANES.

KID GLOVES.
500 dozen 2-Button Kid Gloves, 48c. pair.
1,500 dozen New "Monograms," 2 Buttons, $1 pair, new colors.
Best Glove in America for the price—warranted.
☞ EXAMINE MEN'S AND BOYS' GLOVES, LINED.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

THE EXTENSION
to our premises now completed gives us, by actual measurement, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (58,985) feet for the accommodation of our customers.
We have about four times the space to transact our business than last season, employ about
EIGHT HUNDRED CLERKS,
and expect to give our customers every convenience while purchasing.

FURS! FURS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York.
SPECIAL PURCHASE.
FULL-SIZED REAL
SEAL SACQUES,
$55, $60, $75, $90, upward.
REAL MINK SETS,
$9, $10, $12, $15.
BLACK MARTEN AND BLACK LYNX, MUFF AND BOA, $9, $10, $12, $15, UP.
FRENCH SEAL, ERMINE, ALASKA, AND OTHER FURS, FROM $4 50 UP TO $12 THE SET.
750 White Coney Skating Sets, 50c., 75c., $1.
500 CHILDREN'S
WHITE CONEY SACQUES,
$3, $3 50, UP.
250 ROUND SETS,
MISSES'
$1 25, $1 50, UP.
HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN'S
White Coney Caps, (with Ear Tabs and Wing,) 25c., 35c., and 40c. each.
Fur Trimmings, 15c., 20c., 25c., up to $20 per yard. Fine assortment.
E. RIDLEY & SON'S,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.
Boys' Department Second Floor.
ANDREWS' PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

CHINA!
CLOSING OUT
150 FRENCH CHINA DECORATED DINNER SETS at
33 PER CENT
less than any other house in the City.
WE MEAN
☞ JUST WHAT WE ADVERTISE.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LACES.
The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at
PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.
ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK, ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, JR., JACOB HAYS, } Executors.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA McKIE, JOHN M. CLARK, TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executrix and Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875. CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 363 Canal st., New-York.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 5
CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN....................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING......................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.......................Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.............................Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Danre..........................Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle........................Saturday, Jan. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons........March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA.......................WEDNESDAY.........Dec. 22
CHAMPION.....................SATURDAY...........Dec. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ETNA..Dec. 22.

FOR SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ASPINWALL ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ATLAS...Dec. 28.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

CLARIBEL.......................................Jan. 8.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.......Sat., Jan. 1 | MOSEL........Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR.....Sat., Jan. 8 | HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA................SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES,

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st., Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....................Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Jan. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.........................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA.........................Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.................. 22 00
First-class passage to Augusta........................ 22 00
First-class to Albany..................................... 22 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA...................Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.....................Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Jan. 27

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN.............................Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
CANADA...........................Tuesday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. |

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON...FRIDAY, Dec. 31

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,

Good till March, 1876, $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING...Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Steam-ship ——..Monday, Jan. 3

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY............................THURSDAY, Dec. 23
COLUMBUS.......................................TUESDAY, Jan. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

HINDOO............Jan. 5 | NAVARINO...........Feb. 2
COLOMBO..........Jan. 19 | OTHELLO.............Feb. 16

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 6:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 4:05, 5:10, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:30, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:34 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:10, 6:30, 7:45, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:30, 6:55, 11:34 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

[illegible]

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 6:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45 [illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:40 A. M.

11 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 9:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,891	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,036	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,070
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,168
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,161	6,353	8,408
931	2,793	4,241	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,819	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,689	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,756

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BUFFALO CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1895.

ROCHESTER CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1903.

LOUISVILLE CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1891.

CITY OF ORANGE, N. J., 7S,

DUE IN 1892.

ALSO TOWNS OF

EAST CHESTER, WEST CHESTER, MAMARONECK, WEST FARMS, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until Thursday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of $300,000 of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from July 3, 1876, interest payable semi-annually, viz., Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year.

These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due on Jan. 1, 1876—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to

I. I. VAN DER BEEK, President Board of Finance and Taxation, or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.
ISAAC MORRIS, Jr., Treas. Clerk.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS

AND

8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, (OF MISSOURI,) St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1875.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be held at No. 3 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, 28th December inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books, both here and in New-York, will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst., at noon.
SAMUEL HAYS, President.

Every stockholder of the Missouri Pacific Railroad who desires honest information relative to the condition of this property and its relations to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is earnestly and respectfully requested to be present. A. PEIRCE, President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage on improved City property in several sums. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEGREES fire test, for family use. TERRY & BURKE, No. 150 Maiden lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, No. 31 West 16th st.; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY furnished, three rooms in handsome large brown-stone private dwelling on Madison av., near Windsor House; bath and closets on same floor. These rooms will be let with private table to unexceptionable parties. Mrs. SAYRE, No. 415 Madison av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., MADISON AV.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen willing to pay for superior accommodations, may have rooms with board in a private family. Address W. T., Box No. 672 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Two connecting rooms, bedroom and parlor, fronting on the avenue, second floor, with or without private table; unexpectedly vacant; references best character.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent handsomely-furnished front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with extra bedroom if required, and strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, also front hall-room on third floor, in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213, NEAR BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to one or two families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—One handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, consisting of five rooms, with private table.

ONE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHERN exposure; closets, with hot and cold water, &c.; two hall rooms, for gentlemen, with board; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, a large front room on second floor, furnished; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. Terms reasonable.

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; also third floor rooms and one large fourth floor room, with board; references required. Apply at No. 106 Madison av.

SUPERIOR BOARD, FIRST-CLASS ATTENDANCE.—Handsome sunny second floor, entire or en suite, with or without private table. No. 25 West 26th st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Front room, fourth floor; also two gentlemen can obtain first-class table board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. B. GAGE.—Three newly and handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; excellent table; references.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND OR THIRD floor, large and hall rooms, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; appointments unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

ON THIRD FLOOR TWO LARGE ROOMS, also one hall bedroom, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 444 West 23d st.

A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN ONE OR TWO floors on Murray Hill, near Madison av.; second floor, five rooms, on 5th av.; private table, or suite of rooms without board. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND-STORY front rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; reference exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 299.—ENTIRE PARLOR AND second floor, with or without private table; also rooms with breakfast for gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Desirable front rooms, southern exposure, for $16, $18, and $20; also, hall rooms, $6 and $7; good board; convenient to two lines of cars; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; modern improvements.
JOHN F. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—A LARGE SECOND floor of five rooms to let; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front, with or without private table; appointments and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine suite and single rooms, second floor, for families or gentlemen, with board; table first class; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS, DOUBLE OR single, for single gentlemen or families; very best of table; terms reasonable. No. 123 West 45th st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class board; one sunny front hall room for gentleman; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOME FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with breakfast if desired, in a private house. No. 33 East 10th st., near Broadway.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms on parlor and second floors, with first-class board; references.

LARGE, PLEASANT, WELL-HEATED rooms, en suite or separately, with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—ELEGANT DOUBLE and single furnished rooms, without board, for refined gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED third floor, with private table, or to gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of second floor front rooms, southern exposure, with board, for a first-class party.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with every convenience and good table, at moderate terms; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 483.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; with or without private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN ENTIRE second floor, with or without first-class private table. No. 146 East 17th st.

SECOND FLOOR—CONSISTING OF THREE rooms, either together or separately, with superior board. No. 1 West 38th st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SECOND FLOOR, EN suite or separately; vacated by a family going South. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 137 WEST 13TH ST.—SINGLE AND CONNECTING rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; references.

NO. 107 WEST 43D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two or three desirable rooms, en suite or singly. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 80 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME SECOND floor, together or separate, also two upper rooms, with board; terms low to suitable parties; references.

NO. 47 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—A nicely furnished second floor to let, en suite or separately, with board.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, at No. 27 West 39th st.; private table if desired.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with first-class board, to rent very reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL ROOM TO rent to gentleman, with first-class board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT FOURTH floor double room, with or without board; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suit or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL.—TWO desirable, elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

A VERY NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR, with use of kitchen, for light housekeeping, or two gentlemen; fuel, gas, bath, and attendance; rent $9 per week. H. BERRY, No. 344 4th av.

ELEGANT ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, IN private family, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 33 West 32d st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 20 Union square [illegible]—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, [illegible] at following rates per annum [illegible] $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. [illegible] A. GRACIE KING, President.
AUGUST WAGNER, Secretary.
Dec. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that, pending the completion of the preparations necessary for the production of

FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES,

he has arranged a VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME for THE HOLIDAYS, alternating as follows:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20, 22, and 24,

Mr. HORACE WIGAN'S comedy, entitled

BOSOM FRIENDS.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, E. ARNOTT, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss E. BLAISDELL, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 23, also SATURDAY, Dec. 25, CHRISTMAS DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING, will be presented Robertson's exquisite comedy of

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

Mr. Wallack further desires to state to the visitors of this theatre that, in compliance with requests for its reproduction, the romantic play entitled the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN will be revived for A FEW REPRESENTATIONS ONLY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, and Mr. J. W. CARROLL.

COLOSSEUM.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. The largest and costliest OIL PAINTING in America. Covers 20,000 square feet of canvas.

May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP. A terribly realistic picture, representing the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris and the hostages by the Commune of 1871.

Will be exhibited for the first time on

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7:30 P. M.

PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. Magnificently representing some of the most thrilling incidents in the late great EUROPEAN WAR. Will be exhibited at 7:30 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. No extras.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d st., corner 4th av.

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING. FREE EXHIBITION

Of works of art contributed by members and others for the benefit of the Academy.

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, BY Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at 8 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, at the Academy.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

CHICKERING HALL. NEW-YORK QUARTET.

Second Musical Soiree, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8, with the kind assistance of Miss Bertha Barnet and Mr. Alfred Pease. Tickets $1 50, to be had at all the principal music stores and at the door.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. Three matinees this week. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and CHRISTMAS DAY. Hernandez-Ravel Pantomime Troupe. Gus Williams and all the Stars.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, ORCHESTRAL, MEDIUM, and COLIBRI, (or Humming-bird,) unquestionably superior to all others. Warerooms No. 32 East 14th st. J. JAY WATSON, Agent.

PIANOS.—A CHICKERING CONCERT GRAND, magnificent instrument but little used, for less than half-price; also an upright.
SHERWIN & HERBERT, No. 28 Union square.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. GALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1876, to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, No. 24 Equitable Building.

The stock books will be closed Dec. 20, and reopened Jan. 3.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
Boston, Dec. 8, 1875.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1875.
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall st.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 3, 1876.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. By order of the Trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
R. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY, State Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after [illegible]
C. K. NEWELL, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING.

After careful preparation the collaborated melodrama CRUCIBLE.

Act I.—INGREDIENTS.
Act II.—FUSING.
Act. III.—WHITE HEAT.
Act IV.—METAL.

New Scenery by Matt. Morgan, George Heinnemann, Charles Henry. Characters by a carefully-selected company, including:

Miss Minnie Doyle, Miss Annie Edmondson, Miss Annie Wakeman, Marie Louise, Miss Constance Leigh, Miss Ivy E. Rodamma; Messrs. John Dillon, Cyril Searle, T. J. Hind, J. C. Padgett, M. C. Daly, W. J. Ferguson, Vining Bowers, W. Scallan, C. T. Parsloe, J. C. Franklin, F. Langley, C. Clarence, G. W. Murrey, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, H. B. Cutler, H. Gwynette, J. C. Parker, G. R. Holmes, W. Peters, M. Wilton, J. A. Wilks, H. Montross, A. Oakey Hall.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

HANS VON BULOW.

MONDAY, DEC. 27,

on which occasion MISS MARION BROWN, pupil of Von Bülow, MRS. CHARLES B. FOOTE, pupil of Richard Hoffman, In conjunction with RICHARD HOFFMAN, will appear with HANS VON BULOW.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, SECOND CONCERT.
MATINEE THURSDAY, DEC. 30, AT 2 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31, THIRD CONCERT.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2.

Sale opens WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Chickering's, 18th st. and 5th av. and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can be secured.

Chickering Pianos are used by Von Bülow.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1875,

Grand musical reception to Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, previous to her departure for Europe.

Supported by Herr JACOBSOHN, Solo Violinist, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, and FULL ORCHESTRA.

TENDERED BY

Hon. W. H. Wickham, Mayor | Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.
Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D. | Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.
Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D. | Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D.
Mr. H. B. Claflin, | Algernon S. Sullivan.

and many others.

Tickets for sale at No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.

GRAND HOLIDAY REVIVAL of Messrs. Jarret & Palmer's superb Shakespearian spectacle, HENRY V.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD.....as.....................HENRY V.
Miss MARIE BRABROOK...as...................Rumour
Mr. C. B. BISHOP..........as..........................Pistol
Mr. FRED'K THORNE......as......................Fluellen

GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Box-office open two weeks in advance, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RIGNOLD.

Choice Seats for the Brooklyn Theatre at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Christmas Chimes of St. Thomas," for piano, G. W. Warren, 50 cents; "Charity," melodie for piano, F. Brandeis, 40 cents; "Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 30 cents; "Calendar," galop, A Typo, 40 cents; "White Rose," waltzes, Bernstein, 75 cents; "Gliding Down the Stream," song, Braham, 30 cents; "Flow'ret, I Kiss Thee," and "Edith's Prayer," from the "Talisman," Balfe, each 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.

"Palace of real pleasure and voluptuous art. Where women dance and music charm the heart."

Olio of fifty first-class artists; unexceptionable melange of beauty; ballets, dances, tableaux, farces, sketches, music, and song.

Vassar Outdone, Montague. | Irish Fair, Rosie Keane. | Two Buzzards, Forrester.

CONCERT

In aid of the Anthon Memorial Church Sunday-school, Trenor's Lyric Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly offered their valuable services: Miss Henrietta Beebe, Soprano; Miss Louise Finch, Contralto; Mr. N. B. Wood, Tenor; Mr. W. C. Baird, Baritone; Mr. J. A. Metcalf, Baritone; Signor G. Morosini, Pianist; Mr. A. C. Foster, Recitations; Rev. Mr. Newton, Reading; Mr. T. E. Hardenbergh, Conductor. The grand piano from Chickering & Son.

LADIES' DIRECTORY CHARITY FAIR.—Masonic Hall, corner 23d st. and 6th av. Great variety of useful and beautiful articles for Christmas gifts. Remington breech-loading rifle to be presented to the member of the American Rifle Team receiving the largest number of votes. Live Santa Claus and Punch and Judy for the children. Mrs. Prof. Frobisher will recite humorous selections on Tuesday. Music every evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

TEMPTATION. STAGE WHISPERS.

The Village Surveyors. Boarding-house Theatricals.

The funniest entertainment in the City.

Seats secured. Matinee Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

NIMBLE NIP.

100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN, MALE AND FEMALE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 and 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION BY THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Central Coal Company, held on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HARRY CONRAD,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,	DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,
HENRY B. KUNHARDT,	HENRY L. DYER,
PELEG HALL,	CHARLES M. MARSH,
RICHARD SULLIVAN.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., HARRY CONRAD was elected President; SAMUEL F. BARGER, Vice President, and PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. R. BANTA, Cashier.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at this office, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30. The polls will open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 18th, and reopen on the morning of the 31st inst.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

ALFRED BENJAMIN, formerly of the firm of I. LEVENSON & CO., and ABRAM E. BAMBERGER have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BENJAMIN & BAMBERGER for the purpose of manufacturing and selling clothing at wholesale in the City of New-York at No. 99 Leonard st.

ALFRED BENJAMIN.
ABRAM E. BAMBERGER.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BLOOMFIELD & OTIS was dissolved on the 11th day of December, by the retirement of Mr. Edward Bloomfield.

The business of manufacturing pianos is continued by D. P. OTIS, who signs in liquidation.
EDWARD BLOOMFIELD. D. P. OTIS.

New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS PARTNER in our firm William A. [illegible]
[illegible] BROTHERS,
No. 36 New and No. 38 Broad st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

Last week of the foremost impersonators of Irish Peasant Life,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

when will be repeated, by reason of its overwhelming success, the romantic Irish Drama,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH,

and in addition thereto the comic farce called

CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,

in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS gives one of her famous YANKEE GAL impersonations, with songs.

*** THURSDAY, Dec. 23, BENEFIT of the attaches.
*** FRIDAY evening, JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. *** CHRISTMAS DAY, two capital performances. MONDAY, Dec. 27, grand production of the Shakesperian spectacle,

JULIUS CÆSAR,

with a combination cast of unparralleled brilliancy, including

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as Cassius.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as Marc Antony.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as Brutus.

Orders for places now received. Direct sale of tickets to be begun on Thursday. Ordinary prices will prevail.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK.....................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. EVERY NIGHT, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 25, SIXTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY EVENING FOR TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS,

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES! AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,

Including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY!

** PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.
** Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.
N. B.—THE CURTAIN RISES at 7:45 P. M. Performance terminates at 11:15 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Ninth week and last week but one of the brilliant season in New-York.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director...Ad. Neuendorff
MONDAY, Dec. 20—LOHENGRIN.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22—LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 25, (Christmas night,) LOHENGRIN.
LOHENGRIN.................................THEODORE WACHTEL

Seats can be secured at box office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

WACHTEL OPERA at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, MONDAY, Jan. 3.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...............Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for MONDAY, Dec. 20, and every evening, in which Miss Julia Mathews, G. H. Macdermott, John Wild, Harry Kernell, Chas. White, Larry Tooley, Schoolcraft and Coes, Wayne and Lovely, Miss Franklin, and 100 others appear in Songs, Dances, and Sketches, namely: 1-2-3, DEAD SHOT, the Dillmus Family, and last time of ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS, with the beautiful Panorama. MONDAY, Dec. 27, will be produced the Spectacular Pantomime and Transformation. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LYCEUM THEATRE, FRENCH PLAYS.

Last week but one of the Parisian Company.

MONDAY Evening, Dec. 20, ICI MEDOR and ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR.

TUESDAY, 24th subscription night, last time, LES JOCRISSES DE L'AMOUR.

THURSDAY, benefit of Mezieres, first time, LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE-NEZ, and LE HOMARD. (The Lobster.)

SATURDAY, 26th subscription night, SERAPHINE.

CHICKERING HALL,

THIS MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8,

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, LIGHTS AND FOOTLIGHTS. Reminiscences of THEATRE, GREEN-ROOM, AND STAGE, with IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be had at Schubert's, 23 Union sq., and Ditson's, 711 B'way.

PROCTOR

STEINWAY HALL, Dec. 21, Jan. 5 and 7.

Dec. 21, "Other Worlds than Ours."

Reserved seats for the three lectures, $2.

Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.

At the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, room No. 25, Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY Dec. 30, Jan. 4, and 10.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,

By WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.

For sale at

WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

WASHINGTON.—CENTENNIAL DRAMA, APpears this week.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,

No. 55 West 33d st.

Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NEAR THIS city, will receive one to twelve pupils; they will obtain first-class instruction in Mathematics, English, French, German, Music, Drawing. Board, Washing, &c., until 30th June next, for $125 each. (half regular rates;) highest references. Address C. D., Box No. 393 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5. Thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to H. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. O. F. LEE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water colors, and oil painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 10. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, on Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. A. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

TEACHERS.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME. SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 60 East 9th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, a well established Cigar and Tobacco business in a very populous and lively locality; to be disposed of at once, on account of sickness. Inquire at No. 139 Canal st., near Bowery.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address R. F. MEAD, No. 139 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM,

13 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HOW BURGLARS OPERATE.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THEY MUST CONDUCT THEIR OPERATIONS—THE SAFE-MAKER'S ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES—A TRIAL OF SKILL.

At first sight it would not appear that the business of manufacturing and selling fire-proof safes offered a very inviting subject for a holiday notice. The Superintendent of Herring's store mournfully confessed that he had nothing which could even remotely be considered to be suitable for a holiday notice. Yet it very soon appeared that there was much in his business which might have an interest for those who are purchasing holiday presents, as well as for the equally large class who are not. The business of the safe-maker, like that of the police officer, is to prevent the depredations of the burglar. Two men of equal skill, and using tools of like efficacy, set themselves to work, the one to construct an impregnable receptacle, the other to find a violent entrance to it. The contest between the two has been going on with varying success for many years, but it is certain that safes are now made which will resist all the tools the burglar can use on them in the longest time he has for his operations. But these safes are expensive, and it is too often the case that firms and corporations, from a false desire of economy, insist on having a cheaper article, not adequate to the requirements of its situation. An absolutely secure article may be had if one will only pay for it. The longer a safe is unwatched, and the more isolated the building in which it is placed, the greater the strength required in it. A safe which is to be placed in a bank in the city, where a watchman visits the vault regularly on Sundays, need only have double walls; but one to be used in the country, where the bank building will probably be unvisited from Saturday night to Monday morning, should be a triple-walled safe. The one may be called a twelve-hour, the other a thirty-six-hour, safe. The burglar will cut a poor safe to pieces in thirty-five minutes. But if the safe be is to tackle be one of strength and of modern construction, the work is heavier, and the tools required more numerous and elaborate. At the robbery of the Grafton (Mass.) Bank, the tools used were so numerous and bulky as to make a fair load for a horse to draw. The burglar decides to try the drill, but the metal walls of the safe are of such hard temper that an ordinary drill is powerless on them. He is ready for this, and sets the "combination blow-pipe" to work. This is a blow-pipe which directs on the spot to be attacked a flame of combined oxygen and nitrogen gases, and the intense heat softens the metal to that degree that the drill makes a speedy impression upon it. The hole once made, the blast is introduced, and the safe blown open. But possibly even the combination blow-pipe fails, but the modern burglar is ready with another appliance. He has an air-pump, to which two rubber tubes are attached. To the end of these a metal trough, with flat edges, is joined. He places this trough flat against the safe, so as to cover the joint of the door in the frame, and carefully fixes it there with putty. With the same material he stops up and makes air-tight the remainder of the crack, only leaving one space uncovered at the bottom of the door. The whole safe is now practically a part of the air-pump. He begins to pump; the air in the safe is exhausted, and more rushes in through the uncovered space under the door. Here our burglar holds a paper or card on which fine gunpowder is spread, and the rush of air carries this inside the safe. The pumping is continued till the requisite charge is introduced, and it is then exploded. The blow-pipe and the air-pump are the latest as they are the most dangerous tools in the burglar's outfit, and as soon as they were known, which has not been a great while, it became evident that safes must have some new appliances specially adapted to resist them. Safes made only to withstand the attacks of steel wedges, crowbars, and sledges would give way at once before the more subtle and silent operations of these newest of tools. Therefore the safe man reconstructed the doors of his safe, and made them fit into grooves which were packed with rubber, so that between the doublings of the grooves and the great weight of the door, when it swung in and was locked, the elastic material made the joint perfectly air-tight. Against this the air-pump was useless; but the blow-pipe was not so easily provided for. To meet this it was necessary to discover some new material, or some new combination of old. The makers of Herring's safes claim that they have found this in the metal called "Franklinite," a mineral composed of peroxide of iron, oxide of zinc, and oxide of manganese, in appearance much like the magnetic oxide of iron. It is found in considerable quantity only in Sussex County, N. J. The peculiarity of the metal which fits it specially for the walls of safes is that it hardens on cooling to its original density, and thus the burglar is little better off after using his blow-pipe than he was before; whereas other metals are so softened that his drill goes right through them. The use of Franklinite and the packed joints are the latest of the improvements in safes, and it is claimed that safes so constructed are proof against anything that the burglar can bring to bear on them, so far as is now known. But it should be remembered that if the safe-maker is ahead now, his friend the burglar may pass him in the race again, and, finding some new tools, rob the best safe made. Then the safe-maker must start again from the new ground, and so it goes on. THE TIMES reporter was shown a full collection of burglar's tools, old and new, which have been sent from various banks where they were left by their owners to Messrs. Herring & Co. An air-pump put up to resemble a hand sample case, such as commercial travelers carry, was among the collection; and there were several large and small cases, containing the retorts for the oxygen and hydrogen gases, in all respects like those used for the ordinary calcium light. Also powder flasks, fuses, wedges, drills, chisels, noiseless ratchets, jack-screws, hammers, &c. In response to the inquiry how it was that burglars could cause such an explosion as was necessary to burst open a safe without alarming the whole neighborhood, the Superintendent said that all experience showed that a single explosion, which was all the burglar had as a rule to make, almost always failed to attract more than momentary attention. When the Grafton Bank was robbed, so excessive was the charge used that the windows of the building were all blown out, yet even this tremendous explosion only caused a few people to leave their beds and look out of their windows. All being silent after it they went to bed again, and this was found to be the case in nearly every instance of bank robbery. Even if suspicion were aroused, before honest men were dressed and ready to go to the place from where the suspicious sound had come, the robbers generally had time to seize their plunder and make off. Nearly all the most skillful, daring, and persevering bank robbers in this country were men of English birth and training; and when a bank is robbed under circumstances which show the exercise of these qualities in the highest degree, the Police authorities know what class of men did it, if not the particular gang. It may not be generally known that there are "Bank Robbers' Associations," regularly organized, carrying on their business with the system of experienced firms, having their travelers, their inspectors, or "spotters," their correspondents, the leaders who plan, the workmen who execute, and the men who dispose of the plunder when it is obtained. Against these the safe-maker has constantly to work, and the most any honest dealer among them will pretend to do is to make a safe which he will warrant to withstand the tools of the burglar so far as they are known at that time.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Inspector George D. Carroll, Aid to Deputy Surveyor George S. Nichols, met the steam-ship Russia on Wednesday at Quarantine. While making and receiving the passengers' declarations of baggage, Mr. Mason Hirsch presented his, on which he declared two pieces of silk, valued at 250 francs. Upon being questioned he positively stated that he had declared all that was new or dutiable contained in his luggage, and that he had no articles for other parties, and made oath to his statement before the Deputy Collector. At the Cunard Dock Hirsch asked Carroll to erase from his declaration the silk declared, saying that he would pay him instead of the Custom-house. Upon refusal he offered $30 to have an officer assigned who would expedite his baggage. Carroll reported the facts to Deputy Surveyor Nichols, and it was arranged that an officer should be detailed, who should make a searching examination. Inspector Eagan was detailed and commenced so vigorously that within five minutes Hirsch raised his offer to Carroll from $30 to $100, and also made overtures to Inspector Eagan. Four trunks, filled with new and valuable goods, and a valise containing a sealskin overcoat, brought by Hirsch for a friend, who values it at $1,200, were detained, and are now in the seizure room at the Custom-house, by order of Deputy Surveyor Nichols. The value of the whole is estimated to be about $5,000.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the suspended People's Savings Bank held a further meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 200 Third avenue. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they had not been able to get any report from Mr. French, the Receiver, as to the financial condition of the bank's affairs. They recommended that steps be at once taken to secure his removal. After a long discussion it was agreed that their counsel should at once apply for the Receiver's removal, on the grounds that he was not a householder; that his bond was too small compared with the actual deposits in the bank, and that he was at the present time Receiver of the Central Park Savings Bank. It was also agreed that proceedings should be commenced against the Trustees for the purpose of compelling them to make good their bonds, amounting in the whole to $47,000. Mr. Warren, the accountant employed by Mr. French, is expected to make an approximated statement to-day. A committee was appointed to attend at the bank at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT."

A TROUPE OF SPIRITUALISTIC PERFORMERS GIVE A SEANCE IN TAMMANY HALL.

The widely-advertised "psychological entertainment" at Tammany Hall last evening was attended by a small audience. Professor B. Brown Williams, a tall, gaunt man, with thick, bushy whiskers, a nervous eye, and a quivering voice, entertained the audience for about an hour and a half with a rambling dissertation on "Mental Self-Control," alleging that if men would only learn to fix their thoughts definitely on one subject, and thus acquire perfect control over their mental faculties, there would be no more insanity, and very little sickness. One of the chief means of doing this was by putting oneself in harmony with the surrounding atmosphere, a fact remarkably easy of accomplishment, considering the state of temperature. A dozen young men from the audience were then invited upon the platform, and made to go through a rather muddled series of performances with their arms, hands, and eyes for the purpose of convincing the audience that they were "under the power." This entertaining sport ended, the Professor made a second speech, stating that he lived in Brooklyn, [laughter,] and would be happy to teach the science to all who might desire to learn. The next act was a very stale card trick, by a dapper young man with a feeble voice, and a large stock of assurance. He exhibited a dozen or more cards in envelopes, and then passed them around among the audience with the request that some name or sentence be written on each card, the cards placed in their respective envelopes, and the whole returned to him in the hat. Meantime a gentleman from the audience had blindfolded him, after which the young man proceeded to draw the envelopes out of the hat and announce the nature of their contents before opening them. In several instances he succeeded, but in the majority of cases failed in the most egregious manner. In some he could not announce a single word of the writing, and in others his powers of divination were limited to telling the first letter of the first word. An awkward pause followed, which was broken by a gentleman of Shakespearean aspect, who mounted the rostrum, and read a long poem entitled "The Word of God." A sample stanza is as follows:

> "The blessed marriage institute
> Elevates man above the brutes,
> And married folks, however lowly,
> Are in the sight of heaven made holy."

This thrilling production was said to have been found among the papers of ex-President Johnson, but the majority of the audience seemed to view it in the light of a communication from the spirit land. The reader announced that copies of the poem could be had at the door, price five cents. Mme. Lolo, a tall, dark-haired woman, in a black velvet dress and crape veil, concluded the evening's entertainment with a display of her "wonderful power of divination." In response to queries from the audience she announced that Mr. Havemeyer, Jr., would be next Mayor of New-York, that Grant would be re-elected to a third term, that Gov. Tilden would be re-elected, (whether on the canal reform platform or not was not stated;) that a war between Spain and the United States would break out in the course of a few months, and that Tweed would not come back. No one venturing to dispute the last assertion, the seeress next turned her attention to personal matters, and informed a young lawyer of thirty-three in the audience that he was a merchant by profession and aged forty-four years. A light-haired youth who occupied a seat on the stage and could not be over twenty-five was declared to be forty-two, and so on. By this time the patience and good-humor of the audience had become exhausted, and when the prophetess, in despair and broken English, confessed her inability to cast the political horoscope of so noted a personage as Mr. John Kelly, there was a general stampede, and the crowd was speedily "in harmony with the surrounding atmosphere."

MASONIC NOTES.

The annual communication of Atlas Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M., was held on Friday evening. The following were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year: John Boyd, Master; William H. Corsa, Senior Warden; Joseph W. Duglis, Junior Warden; John Gault, Treasurer; George W. Duryee, Secretary; Edward Dodd, M. D., Senior Deacon; Robert A. Wisdom, Junior Deacon; Henry G. Brown and Robert Arnold, Masters of Ceremonies; Thomas W. Baird, Marshal; W. George M. Hays, Chaplain; W. George Illsley, Organist; William Smith, Tiler, and W. George M. Hays, W. Albert H. Dakin, and Henry Simpson, Trustees.

The annual Convocation of Crescent Chapter No. 220, R. A. M., was held on Friday evening. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. H. Barbour, H. P.; E. M. Estabrooke, King; W. H. Sharp, Scribe; Stephen W. Giles, Treasurer; William Y. Taft, Secretary; James M. Paul, C. of H.; Harvey Russell, R. A. Captain; H. Metcalf, P. S.; George H. Bostey, M. of 3 V.; W. H. Kennedy, M. of 2d V.; George Wood, M. of 1st V.; A. C. Taylor, Organist; Andrew McNeil, Tiler.

Providence Lodge, No. 632, at their annual election on Friday night, elected the following officers: Henry Hyans, W. M.; W. H. Newcomb, S. W.; James Bizzy, J. W.; Abraham Laube, Treasurer; Martin O'Sullivan, Secretary. After the installation, the retiring Master, W. Daniel Bradley, was presented with a valuable gold Past Master's jewel and a gold-headed cane.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George Peabody Russell is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Charles C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. James Craig, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware; ex-Gov. Frederick Smythe, of New-Hampshire, and Congressman C. L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

There is a certain feature of interest in the store of C. G. Gunther's Sons, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, which appeals to all classes of visitors. This is the large collection of stuffed specimens of the animals whose furs have a market value, and may be found in the store in all the shapes which commerce gives to them. At one corner appears the large gray wolf of Russia and of our own plains; in another a life-like figure of the tiger of the Indian jungle; here the white polar bear, there the cinnamon and grizzly bears from the Rocky Mountains; the elk, the moose, the seal, the otter, the walrus, the lion, the shaggy-maned buffalo, and the little sable, all may be found in effigy here, and the purchaser of a fur garment sees the animal it is taken from in its most life-like form. If every purchaser were bent on studying the animal whose skin he had bought, the stuffed seal would doubtless have to be placed in the most prominent position, for the skin of that amphibian, in every shape of sacque, muff, hat, boa and trimmings, is now in largest demand. The sacques are extremely popular, and differ somewhat in shape from those fashionable last year. The Shetland variety is especially prized for its fineness. It is very beautiful and more rich looking than the Alaska seal, but it is tender and easily crushed, showing marks as velvet does. Next to seal the silver fox is most called for. This is a light blue-gray fur, interspersed with "silver points," or white tips. It is much used for trimming, and in that form costs from $10 to $16 a yard. Another fashionable fur is the Arica chinchilla, a rich and velvet-like material, very beautifully shaded. Sets of the black marten furs, sometimes called Alaska sable, are the prevailing choice in the low priced furs. The demand for seal, however, is larger than ever before, and the consequence will be that unless it should abate the seal will become almost as scarce an animal as the beaver did just before the introduction of silk hats. It is certainly a most beautiful and durable skin, warm, comfortable, easily worked, and likely to retain its place in commerce, even if fashion should decree in favor of some other skin. The scarce brown Russian sable is one of what may be called the standard furs, the demand for it being always larger than the supply. Sets of muff and boa only, made of the finest of these skins, sell at $1,200 and even higher. Besides the fur garments, furs are used in endless variety for wraps, rugs, and other purposes; and the large stock to be seen at Gunther's is interesting, if it were only to show how thoroughly every quarter of the world, and necessarily the most remote regions of it, are searched for their fur-bearing inhabitants.

WHITE AND COLORED MURDERERS.

The announcement that the question of the hanging of three colored men in New-York for the murder of one white man, as compared with the escape from the death penalty of the murderers of four colored men in Brooklyn, would be discussed in the Fleet Street Methodist Church, (colored,) Brooklyn, attracted a large audience last night. Rev. Mr. Gloucester spoke at considerable length in regard to the execution of Weston, Thompson, and Ellis, the White Plains murderers, who, he said, had been arbitrarily arrested, arbitrarily tried and sentenced, and arbitrarily hanged. He compared their fate with that of Scannell, who had been acquitted, and with that of Dolan, who had been reprieved, and said that he thought that colored men should be tried by a jury of their own color. In conclusion he referred to the recent shooting of a colored man by a Brooklyn policeman, which he characterized as a foul crime, and the trial of the homicide as a mockery of justice.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Ann Kelly was held for trial yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market, for stealing $160 from Lewis Bonert.

The annual invitation ball of the Twenty-second Ward Jerome Buck Association occurs at Irving Hall Tuesday evening.

During a fight yesterday morning in the liquor store No. 115 Mulberry street, William A. Cunningham, aged thirty, of No. 47 Spring street, had a portion of his lower lip bitten off by Patrick Crayton, of No. 244 Mott street. Crayton was arrested.

Henry Wilson, a colored man, who was arrested last week in the Eighth Precinct for stealing a piece of cloth, and was sent to the Riverside Hospital, as he was found to be suffering from small-pox, escaped from that institution on Saturday night and came to this City on the steamer Bellevue. He is still at large.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, yesterday granted a permit for the interment of Mrs. Margaret Luby, a widow, who died at No. 35 Rutgers street on Saturday at the age of 103 years, eleven months, and one day. The deceased was born in Ireland and emigrated to this country twenty-five years ago. Death resulted from old age.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, James Murphy, John Curley, and John Keenan were charged by Mary Dougherty with committing a burglary on her premises, No. 529 East Thirteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel valued at $100. The three prisoners were committed for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Robert Kay, of No. 203 Eighth street, was arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing $31 from Gilbert Howson.

Rev. Fred. Bell preached a sermon yesterday morning in the Academy of Music on "The Bible in the Public Schools."

The Reynolds' Guard, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, announces its annual reunion at the Regimental Armory, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, Christmas Eve.

The residence of Michael Myers, No. 519 Court street, was entered by sneak thieves on Saturday night and robbed of money, jewelry, and clothing valued at $111.

James Frank, aged sixty years, was found dead in bed in his boarding-house, No. 60 Atlantic avenue, on Saturday morning. Death was caused by congestion of the brain.

The apartments of Mrs. McNeaney, of No. 17 Little street, on Saturday, was entered by sneak-thieves during the absence of Mrs. McNeaney, and robbed of carpets and wearing apparel valued at $75.

Philip Haas, a lad ten years of age, residing in East New-York, while on his way to Sunday-school yesterday morning, attempted to jump on the platform of a Jamaica street car. He missed his footing, and was run over and killed.

Ellen McDonough was arrested on Saturday by Capt. McCullough, on complaint of Henry Miller, of No. 357 Gates avenue, who charges her with stealing $121 from his wife's trunk. The girl was in the employ of Mrs. Miller as a servant.

Frank Schaney was arrested on Saturday for being drunk and disorderly, and was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Shortly afterward he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the cell door with a strap. He was discovered by the doorman and taken down in time to save his life.

On the 16th of September last jewelry of the value of $200 was stolen from the residence of Alithea Weeks, No. 162 Hoyt street. Edwin Weeks, residing in the house in which the theft was committed, and Stephen Flynn, of No. 87 Irving place, were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing the property. The jewelry was found in their possession, and they were held to answer.

There was nothing new developed in the case of the murdered Hebrew girl, Sarah Alexander, yesterday. All the evidence procured by the Police was placed in the hands of Coroner Simms on Saturday, and the inquest will be begun this morning. Rubenstein's health is good, and he is still very reserved, refusing to converse with any except his intimate friends and relatives. It is said that the case will be presented to the Grand Jury by the District Attorney immediately.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Role, the woman who was shot in Hackensack by a gunning party on Wednesday last, is in a fair way of recovery.

The Newark Common Council have under advisement an ordinance reducing the salaries of city employes. Among other reductions contemplated is that of Policemen from $1,100 to $1,000 per year. The aggregate reductions amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Prof. Garland, who shot his wife at New-Brunswick and then attempted to kill himself several months ago, has been indicted for assault with intent to kill, but owing to the fact that his physicians think it unsafe at present to remove him from his house, he will not be tried this term.

A recent law passed in New-Jersey has found a new usefulness for Coroner's juries. It authorizes them to investigate the causes of fires concerning which reasonable grounds for suspicion of incendiarism exists. The first jury which ever sat for the investigation of this class of cases concluded their labors in Newark on Saturday evening. Last month the clothing store of Marshall & Co., on Broad street, in that city, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The jury which investigated the case exonerated every one from criminality or carelessness.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 10:30 P. M. on Saturday fire was discovered in the residence of Hon. E. D. Winslow, near the Charles River, in the village of Auburndale, Mass. The family had retired for the night except Mr. Winslow, who discovered the fire and roused the members of the household. The alarm was sounded, and the Fire Department was soon on the ground, but the intense cold rendered their progress slow, and the building, with nearly its entire contents, was consumed. The house contained many valuable paintings, and a library, which were entirely destroyed, as was most of the furniture. The loss on the building is $24,000, and on the furniture, &c., $25,000. The insurance on the house is $17,000, and on the furniture, &c., $20,000. The fire originated from a defective flue.

A fire broke out in the composing-room of the Buffalo *Morning Express* early yesterday morning. The Fire Department worked admirably and confined the flames within the place of origin. The contents of the news-room were destroyed, and that of the floors underneath drenched. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $10,000, fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. The *Commercial Advertiser* offers the use of types, &c., and to-day the *Express* will be issued on a half sheet. The *Express* establishment was burned June 15, 1871, the loss at that time being $20,000.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the two-story brick stable in the rear of No. 166 Fifth avenue. The stable is occupied by Dr. Egbert Guernsey, and before the fire could be extinguished damage to the extent of $200 was sustained. The horses and carriages were removed in safety. The building belongs to the Miner estate, and was damaged to the extent of $500. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and Fire Marshal Sheldon has been requested to make an investigation.

A fire at Cleveland Saturday night destroyed W. Broderick & Co.'s broom and brush factory, Joseph Mellor's wholesale liquor store, and G. R. Hayward's mill supply store on River street. Losses: Broderick & Co. $5,000, insured; Mellor $15,000, insured for $9,000; Hayward $5,000, insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Late Saturday night a fire broke out in a sail-loft in the upper story of No. 153 Commercial street, Boston. The stores beneath were occupied by Gilman & Tuttle, furniture, and James Gammon, Jr., and Moses Tickett, ship stores. The damage to the building and stores is $6,000.

During service, yesterday, a fire broke out in the Congregational Church in Norway, Me., entirely destroying it. The flames communicated to the residence of Cyrus Woodsum, which was nearly destroyed. The loss is $12,900; partially insured.

The large lumber mill of Lincoln & Means, of Washington, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the stock and machinery. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $1,000.

An unoccupied house and a barn, owned by Mr. Cilley, in Woburn, Mass., near the Winchester line, were destroyed by an incendiary fire Saturday night. Loss, $2,100.

The barn of John Spiess, of Buffalo, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. A green-house and wood-shed shared the same fate. Loss $5,000; insurance $700.

Jack & Sowers' flouring mill at Des Moines, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, about fourteen thousand dollars; insurance, $4,000.

The loss by the burning of the South Sudbury Manufacturing Company's mill, at South Sudbury, Mass., Friday, is about $20,000; insurance, $18,500.

PARIS TAXATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The comparative ease with which France bears the enormous taxation rendered necessary by the war is one of the standing wonders of the time. But the endurance of the City of Paris under her burdens is even more remarkable than that of the country at large. According to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, if the taxation of Paris was distributed equally over the population, every man, woman, and child in the city would pay half a franc, or fivepence sterling, every day. In this estimate is included the contributions to the State and to the department as well as to the municipality. Restricting our attention to this latter sum, we find that the expenditure of the Paris municipality is nearly double that of the Kingdom of Portugal and more than double that of Sweden. It exceeds that of Holland, is about the same as that of Bavaria, and approaches within £130,000 that of Belgium. But Belgium has a population about two and a half times as great as Paris. It will be seen, then, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu remarks, 'that after the six great powers, Spain, and Turkey, there is no nation or kingdom in Europe the revenue and expenditure of which notably surpass those of the City of Paris.' The budget of the city for next year is divided into two parts, ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary expenditure is estimated to amount to £8,190,000, being an increase upon the estimate of the present year of about £190,000, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu is of opinion that the budget for 1877 will show a still further increase of perhaps half a million, since the whole charge caused by the loan raised this year will not be brought to account till 1877. Possibly there will be other additions. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated to amount to £4,160,000, making the total expenditure of all kinds reach next year, for a city of 1,852,000 inhabitants, the enormous sum of £12,280,000. The greater part of the extraordinary expenditure, M. Leroy-Beaulieu is satisfied, will prove to be extraordinary and temporary. But with all his desire to take an optimist view of the situation, he is forced to admit the probability that part at least of this deceptive heading will reappear again and again in successive budgets. With regard to the ordinary expenditure, we find that very nearly half, or exactly £3,880,000, is absorbed by the service of this debt; £460,000 is swallowed up by the collection of the taxes—not an immoderate sum, it must be admitted, since it is no more than five and a half per cent. of the gross receipts; £520,000 is expended in public charity, and the Prefecture of the Police costs £800,000. Finally, the actual administration of the city costs only £2,240,000. Of this amount, lighting, paving, and so on, take £800,000, while the expenditure on education, both primary and secondary, is a little over £400,000."

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—To-night, during a quarrel in the beer saloon of Jacob Lang, No. 1,039 Germantown avenue, Mrs. Lang was stabbed in the wrist and Jacob Zubler, aged twenty-eight years, was shot through the left lung, causing a wound from which he will die. Lang was arrested on a supposition that he did the shooting.

INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 19.—The Grand Jury has indicted Levi Robbins, publisher, Oliver Otis, editor, and Timothy McQueeney, correspondent of the *Rockland Opinion* for the alleged libeling of Gen. Davis Tillson.

DEAL AT KNOX'S.—Handsome furs of every description at all of Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at exceedingly reasonable prices. A present of a nice set of furs is the most appropriate kind of a holiday gift—an assertion ladies indorse.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ....7:20 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises 12:29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1:51 | Gov. Island. 2:40 | Hell Gate....4:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, Dec. 19.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers, to J. C. Kenyon.

Schr. George P. Hallock, Sharrett, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, Seow, Richmond, Va.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffrey, Baltimore.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Warren Ray.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Richmond, Va.

BELOW—Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbett, St. Jago Nov. 24, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships August Andre, for Antwerp; Assyria, for Glasgow; Othello, for Hull, England; City of New-York. Bark Richard Pearse, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bartaby, Dublin Oct. 23, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co., is anchored off Sandy Hook.

MARINE DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The British ship John Renlie arr. off the Heads from Auckland, in ballast, Nov. 30; received orders to go to Portland on the 2d inst.; when about 400 miles north of here she was thrown on her beam ends in a gale, and shifted ballast, sprung a leak, cut away her main and mizzen-topmasts, lost one man overboard, carried away her bulwarks, and everything on deck, and arr. here this evening.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The signal service observer at Atlantic City reports the following: The schr. Charles Lawrence, from Absecom, N. J., encountered heavy weather off Cape Henlopen, lost her bowsprit at 12 o'clock last night, and at noon to-day, becoming unmanageable, she was assisted through this inlet to her home port by a crew numbering twenty-seven.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 19.—The steamer A. T. Serrill broke her steam-pipe on a trip from Newport to Block Island on Saturday, and although within three miles of the island, the wind was so high that she was compelled to put back under sail.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Dec. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 P. M. to-day.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia Dec. 9, for Liverpool, has arr.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE.
Electro-plated Ware,
expressly adapted for the
HOLIDAYS.

BUCKINGHAM,
5th av. and 50th st.
THIS HOTEL WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS EARLY IN JANUARY.
FAMILIES DESIRING ROOMS MAY CALL OR ADDRESS
Gale, Fuller & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

E. N. WELCH — NEW HAVEN — SETH THOMAS — WELCH SPRING & CO. — SETH THOMAS' SONS — A. S. HOTCHKISS
CLOCKS
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.
AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
NO. 581 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BEST TOYS BEST TOYS BEST TOYS
BEST TOYS.
CAPABLE OF
CAPABLE OF
CAPABLE OF
10,000 CHANGES 10,000
10,000 CHANGES 10,000
10,000 CHANGES 10,000
FULL OF FUN
FULL OF FUN
FULL OF FUN
CRANDALL'S ACROBATS
CRANDALL'S ACROBATS
CRANDALL'S ACROBATS
CRANDALL'S MENAGERIE
CRANDALL'S MENAGERIE
CRANDALL'S MENAGERIE
AND MANY OTHER BLOCKS
AND MANY OTHER BLOCKS
AND MANY OTHER BLOCKS
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE
AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE
AT ALL TOY STORES
AT ALL TOY STORES
AT ALL TOY STORES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT NO. 245 BROADWAY.
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY.
BEST TOYS BEST TOYS BEST TOYS

ART.
SNEDECOR'S
NEW GALLERY
NO. 176 5TH AV.
THE FINEST COLLECTION OF AMERICAN PICTURES EVER SHOWN.
ART WORKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Water Colors, Rare Engravings and Etchings, Artist Materials, Portfolio Stands, Easels, and Frames of the most Approved Style.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

F. J. KALDENBERG, manufacturer of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, HOLDERS, PIPES, &c., at his three stores, No. 6 Astor House, Broadway; north-west corner John and Nassau sts.; and Nos. 4 and 6 John st., next to Broadway.
Finest Qualities and Lowest Prices.

FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS.
Factory, No. 101 West 14th st.
Stores, 6th av., corner 14th st., 8th av., corner 26th st., offer their fine selected stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silverware for the holidays at greatly reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
WILL REMAIN OPEN IN THE EVENINGS
UNTIL
Christmas.

Chickering & Sons,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
CHICKERING HALL,
No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,
Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

Late Saturday Night
WE OPENED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF WORCESTER AND COPELAND'S PORCELAIN, JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMER RUSSIA.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 Fifth Avenue.

HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS
FOR THE CHILDREN.

CRANDALL & CO. offer, at reduced prices, velocipedes, shoo-fly horses, doll wagons, spring and hobby horses, wagons, sleighs, carts, &c. The best goods at lowest prices. The trade supplied.
CRANDALL & CO.
NOS. 546 AND 569 3D AV.

STERLING
SILVER PRESENTS.
The largest and richest stock of fine Silver Goods in the City, particularly suited for HOLIDAY GIFTS, at
THE GORHAM COMPANY'S
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 BOND ST - - - - - - - - - - - - near Broadway,
And by JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden lane.

LACE CURTAINS,
SWISS, FRENCH, AND NOTTINGHAM, FROM LOWEST NUMBER TO RICHEST DESIGNS IMPORTED,
At 33 1-3 Below Usual Prices.
WE ARE OFFERING THESE GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT WHICH SUCH A FINE LOT OF GOODS HAS EVER BEEN SOLD IN THIS MARKET.
Le Boutillier Bros.,
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

★ HOLIDAYS. ★
NO 652 BROADWAY.
V. J. MAGNIN GUEDIN & CO.
RESPECTFULLY INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND FANCY GOODS
WHICH IN VARIETY, TASTE, AND QUALITY OFFER ONE OF THE BEST IMPORTATIONS IN THE COUNTRY.
NO. 652 BROADWAY.

GOUPIL'S,
No. 170 5th av., corner of 22d st.
MESSRS. M. KNŒDLER & CO.
respectfully solicit the inspection of their well-assorted stock of
Works of Art for the Holidays,
COMPRISING
OIL-PAINTINGS,
Water-color Paintings, Rare Etchings, and Fine Engravings,
Artists' Requisites, Easels, and Portfolio Stands, Artistic Framing, &c.

E. D. BASSFORD'S
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
The leading HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, WOOD WARE, CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN, IRON, COPPER, and SILVERWARE stores on this continent.
COOKING UTENSILS, CHINA, &c., &c.
Call or send for new Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—free by mail.

DECKER BROTHERS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE
MATCHLESS.
33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

Secure Your Valuables
AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!
BY RENTING A BOX IN THE
CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
71 AND 73 WEST 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.) FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time, in Fire and Burglar-proof Vaults.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Safes Rented at from $10 to $100 a Year, the rentor only holding the key and having access to it.
Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.
ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.
JOHN P. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

STEINWAY
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,
LONDON, 1862.
Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS,
107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

FURS,
C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,
No. 19 UNION SQUARE,
WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS, FROM DATE UNTIL JAN 1.
C. Godfrey Gunther,
Christian G. Gunther, Jr. George A. Gunther.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
Illustrated with Several Thousand Maps and Engravings,
Is the very best selection that could be made for a Christmas or New-Year's Gift. It is a peculiarly appropriate and admirable gift in the following cases:
From church members to their minister.
From Sunday-school teachers to their Superintendent.
From scholars to their teacher.
From a citizen to a school or district library.
From artisans to their foreman.
From members of a club or society to their President.
From any person to a friend.
From a parent to a son.
As a wedding or birthday gift.
It is as noble and handsome an ornament as a piece of plate, and far more useful; it is choice, elegant, dignified, appropriate, and of lasting benefit to the recipient.
THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA will be completed in sixteen handsome octavo volumes, fourteen of which are now ready for delivery. The remaining two will be published during the present Winter. It is a complete library in itself, affording a full survey and summary of every subject in science, art, history, philosophy, industry, belles-lettres—a thorough and exhaustive Dictionary of General Knowledge, and a work indispensable to lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, statesmen, men of letters, and students of every grade.
Those who design to present this great American work can arrange for the delivery of the two volumes necessary for its completion as soon as they are published.
Prices are as follows: In cloth, $5 per vol.; in library style, $6 per vol.; in half morocco, $7 per vol.; in half Russia, $8 per vol.; in full morocco, $10 per vol.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York
*** Subscriptions received on application to the publishers, or their special agents in the larger cities.